

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Fear on the streets
The inner cities:
Britain's no-go areas?
CBI conference
Full reports on manufacturing and jobs debate
Tweed revival
Men's fashion:
the return of the sports coat
Butter mountains
The subsidized concrete
cows solution
No love for Hately
Why England's striker is falling out with his Italian club

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition weekly winner was Mr R. Frischmann of Glasgow - he won £20,000. Saturday's £2,000 winner (the daily prize) was Miss Margaret Colwell of London. Today another £2,000 can be won. Portfolio list page 16. Rules and how to play, information service, back page

Two killed in crash on motorway

An elderly man and woman were killed and 51 people injured when a coach and lorry were involved in a pile-up in fog on the M6 near Birmingham. The crash came two days after the Government announced new coach safety regulations. Page 2

Troops replace Soweto strikers

South African Troops and Civil Defence units are helping to run Baragwanath hospital in Soweto after about 1,800 staff, two-thirds of the workforce, were dismissed for going on strike over pay and conditions. Page 7

Matthews ban

Sir Stanley Matthews was banned from the Zimbabwean sportsman of the year banquet in Harare because he coached football in South Africa five years ago. Kip Keino, the Kenyan athlete, presented the trophies instead.

Saatchi grows

Saatchi & Saatchi is buying an advertising agency and a public relations firm for about £12 million, making it twice as large as its nearest rival. Page 17

Soccer charge

Police investigating attacks by Chelsea soccer fan known as the "Fat Man" have charged Terence William Matthews, aged 25, with riotous assembly.

Mother freed

Beverly Lorrington, the mother of battered baby Jasmine Beckford, has been released from Cookham Wood prison after serving a third of an 18-month jail term for wilful neglect and cruelty.

Chess success

England opened with a 6-0 world chess team success in Lucerne, as the new world champion, Gary Kasparov, renewed his attack on the international federation's president. Page 8

Duty-free rush

More than 100,000 Britons a week are taking advantage of reduced ferry fares to shop for duty-free bargains at channel ports in France. Page 3

Five sent off

Five players were sent off in New Zealand's bruising end of tour game with Hull yesterday which they won 33-10. Page 20

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Letters: on Ulster, from Mrs James Prior; EEC patents, from Mr P. R. B. Lawrence
Leading articles: Unesco; Synod; Anglo-French summit
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Dr Wellington Koo, Mr Stuart Chase

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Letter leak upsets Reagan at Geneva

From Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent, Geneva

President Reagan's hopes of going into the Geneva summit from a position of strength have been undermined by a new controversy over a leaked letter from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, urging him to take a hard line in this week's talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The letter, published in *The New York Times*, was an untimely reminder of the deep splits with the US Administration on arms control issues, and was a clear irritant to Mr Reagan as he prepared for his first meeting with the Soviet leader tomorrow.

As he strolled through the grounds of the Maison de Saussure, where he and his wife, Nancy, are staying during the summit, the President dismissed questions about the letter.

Asked if the summit was being sabotaged by someone in the Administration, Mr Reagan replied: "No." And when asked if he intended to dismiss Mr Weinberger, said: "Hell, no."

Mr Gregory Arbatov, a senior Soviet official, said Mr Weinberger's letter was "a direct attempt to torpedo the arms control process".

In his letter, the US Defence Secretary said that at Geneva the President would "almost certainly come under great pressure to do three things that would severely limit your options for responding to Soviet violations of arms control agreements".

One Soviet objective was a US agreement to continue to observe Salt 2. The second formally limit research, development and testing of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Third, "the Soviets may propose a communique or other language that obscures their record of arms control violations".

"or all of these Soviet proposals, if agreed to, would sharply restrict the range of responses to past and current Soviet violations available to us."

"We can, of course, continue to observe parts of Salt 2, at your option, but a pledge to continue observing it all could put rigid constraints on your ability to respond to Soviet violations," Mr Weinberger wrote.

He said Geneva "offers the

opportunity to underline the importance we attach to strict compliance with arms-control agreements previously made. And it will help to build the foundation on which any proportionate response must be based."

Before the President's exchange with journalists in the garden of the Maison de Saussure, a US official had tried to play down the issue of Mr Weinberger's letter.

In Washington, Mr Weinberger ordered an investigation to determine who leaked the letter to the media, a Defence Department spokesman said.

Touchy issue 9
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At an earlier press conference, Mr Reagan called for "a fresh start" to US-Soviet relations and said that he hoped the summit would provide a "road map" for pursuing negotiations on vital issues such as arms control, regional conflicts and human rights.

Mr Larry Speakes, the President's spokesman, speaking after Mr Reagan had arrived in Geneva, said the Americans would judge the outcome of the summit not by the number of pieces of paper produced but by whether it results in a more constructive relationship between the superpowers over the long term.

The US would do whatever it could to find reasonable common ground with Moscow, he said, "but we look for a comparable effort on the part of the Soviets".

There were no signs from the Soviet side, however, that Mr Gorbachev, who is due in Geneva this morning, is prepared to accept Mr Reagan's proffered hand of reconciliation unless the US backs down on Star Wars. Senior Soviet spokesmen, who have been busy briefing journalists in Geneva for several days, have repeatedly attacked the president's unwavering determination to press ahead with research into space weapons.

Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov, the Kremlin's chief spokesman on arms control, yesterday accused the US of deliberately avoiding the key issue of space weapons.

CBI unveils £1bn job creation package

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, on the eve of its ninth annual conference, last night called for £1 billion of public money to be spent on "cost-effective" measures to alleviate long-term unemployment. Up to 350,000 jobs could be created in one year, it said.

In a new report, *Cutting Unemployment Now*, the CBI outlined a package including inner-city developments, measures on derelict land, building improvement, training and early retirement, as a means of shortening the dole queue and easing regional pockets of severe unemployment.

The document, to be put before the 800 delegates at Harrogate, North Yorkshire, is aimed at providing the basis for a Budget submission to be presented to the Chancellor before Christmas.

Sir James Clesminson, CBI president, said yesterday: "We are not looking for another £1 billion that the Chancellor thinks he has not got, but where there is a gap the money should be spent on these measures. Our members want to see unemployment brought down quickly. What we are looking at is a

package of cost-effective measures designed to help those who need it most.

Sir James would not be drawn on whether CBI members would prefer to see unemployment measures take priority over tax cuts.

The new document was supported by the results, also published yesterday, of a Gallup survey of 700 firms which showed that employment is likely to change little over the next year.

Employment prospects in the next 12 months are up to the end of the decade appeared marginally weaker than envisaged in a similar survey conducted last year. The only strong rise in employment was forecast by small companies.

The poll indicated that skill shortages were causing increasing difficulties.

In an allied survey of 500 people in jobs and 300 unemployed, two-thirds said they would work less overtime or accept a lower pay increase if they were confident that such action would reduce unemployment.

Set for show-down, page 10
Self-help, page 17

Plea for silence as Waite leaves Beirut

From Robert Fisk

Without warning but not without optimism, Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Middle East envoy, suddenly left Beirut yesterday for talks with US Government officials after spending three days in the city seeking the release of four American hostages held in Lebanon by the extremist Islamic Jihad group.

He said he had had "lengthy contacts" in Beirut and had established a means of trust with what he termed "the right people", but he refused to elaborate on the identities of those he met in the city or on the location of his talks. He plans to return to Beirut soon.

Mr Waite justified the vagueness of the statement he

issued before leaving for Beirut with a warning to foreign correspondents that "a wrong word or a wrong move" could cost lives.

"I shall have to keep almost all the information I have to myself, in order to protect lives," he said. "I am not being over-dramatic and I would urge you to continue to be careful and not endanger the situation by reporting what I am saying now."

The television crews and reporters in Beirut have largely understood and accepted Mr Waite's calls for discretion and this may be partly due to his own character and remarkable optimism.

If the families of the four hostages felt depressed by his return from Beirut, they would have been much more encouraged if they could have seen



President and Mrs Reagan yesterday, admiring a statue decorating a pool in the garden of the Geneva mansion where they are staying during the summit.

Last effort to save victims of volcano

From Trevor Fishlock

Armero

Rescue workers were still pulling survivors from the unspeakable and stinking mess of Armero yesterday. Men, women and children who had somehow clung to life were dug out and hauled by ropes and hurried away in helicopters.

"It is a time of the most desperate digging. Those who still have life in them are separated from death by a matter of hours or minutes."

That pretty girl of 12, Omayra Sanchez (photograph back page), trapped by her legs and buried up to her armpits, who managed brave smiles and a thumbs-up when photographers pointed their cameras at her on Friday, died, still trapped, the next day.

A little, curly-headed boy, sunk up to his neck, whose face was on the front pages of Colombian newspapers, died as numerous willing hands tried to save him.

On a patch of higher ground a makeshift aid post received survivors. A helicopter wheeled in from the sea of mud which obliterated most of a crowded and thriving town.

As the machine settled, stretcher-bearers and paramedics rushed forward. A woman and her two sons were put on to stretchers and the helicopter lifted off. These three survivors were coated in thick, sulphurous mud, their legs and arms cut and bleeding, eyes reddened by the stinging mud, mouths contorted in pain.

Water was sloshed from buckets on to their faces and bodies. It was like a baptism, for they now became people rather than clay statues as they were released from the vile go-brown mud.

The women's scraps of clothing with a large knife. She was gently sponged, her eyes cleaned, a drip inserted into an arm.

Someone cleaned the mud from her mouth with a finger and she gasped and sucked in air. A few feet away a young doctor knelt and blew into the mouth of her baby son.

All three were covered and carried off to be picked up and ferried to the front-line hospitals in towns nearby. Several hundred survivors had been pulled from mud and wreckage.

Another helicopter clattered in. Dangling on a long rope Continued on back page, col 3

Liverpool talks with union leaders collapse in anger

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

An initiative by senior union leaders to try to solve the mounting crisis facing Liverpool floundered last night when four hours of talks with city councillors collapsed without agreement.

The union leaders failed to persuade leading members of the Militant-dominated council to accept a package of measures including a rate rise of up to 15 per cent designed to stave off insolvency, the lay-off of up to 31,000 council employees, and a threat to essential services.

The council was last night looking increasingly isolated from the rest of the labour movement after what several leaders freely confessed had been a frequently "acrimonious" confrontation with the councillors at Transport House in London.

The union leaders vainly urged senior councillors including Mr John Hamilton, leader, and his hard-left deputy Mr Derek Hutton, to accept the findings of the report produced by Mr Maurice Stonefast, the GLC's finance director, and commissioned by council and union leaders.

The union team argued that such a package was essential a

means of restoring sufficient credibility to the council to allow it to borrow further. The Stonefast Report suggested a series of increases, but made it clear that a rates rise was an essential element.

Mr John Edmonds, general secretary-designate of the General Municipal-Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, warned that possible insolvency was now "a week or ten days" away. He said that he and other union leaders already made it clear to the council that they were prepared, if necessary, to take legal action to ensure their members' contracts are honoured.

Union leaders have told their members to work normally this morning and for the rest of the week but the council has given warning that they do not have enough money to guarantee wages after Thursday. This means that monthly paid employees, including teachers and other white collar workers, due to be paid on November 28, now face the prospect of not being paid at all for this month.

Mr Edmonds said the council was "at odds with the Labour Continued on back page, col 8

2% inflation forecast for 1988

The Government will be able to go into the next election with 2 per cent inflation and base rates of around 6 per cent, the Midland Bank says in its winter review, published today.

The bank's economists expect weak commodity and energy prices to continue, and predict that as a result, Britain's inflation rate will soon drop below 5 per cent and head down to 2 per cent by 1988.

Interest rates are expected to follow suit, averaging 9.5 per cent next year, 7.5 per cent in 1987 and 6.5 per cent in 1988.

The forecast assumes a strong exchange rate. The pound is likely to rise against the dollar but to weaken against the European currencies, dropping to DM3.50 against the mark. At that point, it is predicted, Britain will join the European Monetary System.

Sarah Hogg, page 17

'Speed land sale' order to councils

Local authorities and nationalized industries are to be forced by Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, with councils in the Leeds and Manchester areas being instructed to auction more than 100 acres.

There are 11,500 sites covering 115,000 acres lying idle, 60 per cent owned by local councils and most of the rest by nationalized industries, according to land registers set up by the Government three years ago.

The registers were part of a campaign to encourage the sale of vacant public sector plots. But ministers are fed up with the slow progress town halls have made, with less than 20,000 acres having been sold.

After a review supervised by Mr John Patten, Minister of Housing, it is believed relatively little of the vacant land is being held for any specific future purpose.

By instructing councils to sell, ministers believe enormous opportunities will be opened up to build houses, business parks and recreational facilities.

The new move also reflects the Department of the Environment's increasingly sympathetic ear towards "green" issues and the preservation of the countryside.

The Government will not need new legislation to enforce the land sales. Powers are already contained in the Local Government and Planning Act

Ministers bank on moderate Unionists

By Richard Ford and Julian Haviland

The 15 Northern Ireland Unionist MPs at Westminster will resign their seats to force by-elections in the province to demonstrate "loyalist" opposition to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

But in London, as the Prime Minister prepared to report to the Commons today on the agreement, there was some hope yesterday among his ministerial colleagues that moderate Unionist opinion might be willing to give the agreement the benefit of the doubt.

If, as expected, the deal is ratified by the Commons and the Prime Minister refuses to hold a referendum on it, the leaders of the Official and Democratic Unionist parties say they will lead their fellow

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MPs out of the Commons to defy the government and Parliament as part of a long-term campaign opposing the agreement.

Despite misgivings by at least two Unionist MPs and the danger that four marginal border seats could be lost, the leadership will rally Unionists throughout the North to prove to the government that there is no backing among the majority community for the agreement signed at Hillsborough Castle on Friday.

The Unionist MP who refused to resign would effectively be finishing his political career in politics in the North. The Rev Ian Paisley warned that if Mrs Thatcher refused to heed the results of the ballot box then the government was making the choice of anarchy. "This country will not be governed by the British government if the Unionists withdraw their consent," he said.

If there is no response from the government, the re-elected Unionist MPs will withdraw from the Commons. There are four marginal seats: Mid-Ulster with a Unionist majority of 78; Fermanagh and South Tyrone, 7,676; Newry and Armagh, 1,554 and Down South, where Mr Enoch Powell had a majority of 548.

Unionist leaders have already ordered party members to withdraw from advisory boards in the province in areas such as health, education, and the library service. They will also leave the housing executive, and police authorities, and have been forbidden to have any dealings with ministers of the Northern Ireland Office.

Although Unionist MPs and Assembly members have condemned the agreement in the bitterest language and sworn to make Northern Ireland ungovernable, ministers are not

Continued on page 4, col 1

Thatcher maintains 'policy of prudence'

By Philip Webster

The Prime Minister yesterday warned that her government's attitude to the firm control of public expenditure was unchanged, and countered any suggestions of a movement towards reticence in order to win votes.

The Government's policy was still based on prudence. Even if the proceeds from the sale of State assets were added to public borrowing, the Government was still pursuing a "very conservative" policy, she said.

But Mrs Thatcher combined reassurances about the continuing financial rectitude of the Government, prompted at least in part by criticism from some of her traditional supporters about her Gaidhail speech, with the claim that the Government's policies were beginning to have an effect on unemployment figures.

She said there had been short-term costs - and she had been forced to take the flak - "but we are beginning to come through and that is what any opponents cannot stand".

Mrs Thatcher's remarks on public spending were in response to what she described as the "frenetic" reaction to the Guildhall speech and the Chancellor's autumn economic statement, with its promise of more spending on health, housing and roads.

In a 20-minute interview on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme yesterday, she said policies were not all about public relations. But having got the policies right, and stuck to them, as the government had, they had to be marketed. It was no good hiding their light under a bushel.

But there had been no sudden change on these policies. The hospitals and roads being built now had obviously been in previous programmes. She was not "splashing money about like champagne".

Mrs Thatcher said: "People have accused us of cuts when in fact we have been spending money very very prudently indeed, and well."

Having a "reasonable" capital programme had meant keeping a firm control on current expenditure. "It is still prudent old Maggie," she said.

Mrs Thatcher sounded an optimistic note on unemployment. While no government could guarantee every person a job, she said it tried to create the conditions in which free enterprise could flourish.

Those policies had produced a response in which jobs were being created at a faster rate than in any other European country.

The Prime Minister said the Government's main economic priority was a flourishing industrial and commercial sector to create jobs.

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Tax inspectors 'poached' by private firms after training

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

A growing number of graduates are joining the Inland Revenue to be trained, then leaving for more lucrative jobs in the private sector, the Treasury has been told.

The Association of Inspectors of Taxes has told the Government that it has lost 1.5 million in training inspectors, who last year left the Inland Revenue after passing the final examination, often "within days", and before receiving their first promotion.

In a claim for significantly increased allowances for qualified tax inspectors, the association has written to Mr Peter Kemp, the Under Secretary of State for the Treasury, responsible for pay, saying that without them there will be a "serious deterioration in the ability of the Inland Revenue to do the job that Parliament has given it."

The association, which represents the Inland Revenue's

most highly qualified staff, claims that jobs in the private sector, including those in accountants' firms, consultants and the tax departments of large corporations, are paying around £3,000 a year more than their equivalents in the Civil Service.

Mr Peter Stokes, the national secretary, says in his letter that one reason for the "Reasonably healthy" recruitment figures at present is "the increasing number of able candidates applying for posts in the inspectorate simply to obtain the first-class training with no intention of making a career in the Civil Service."

The number leaving between final examinations and their first promotion has doubled this year to 34 while the total of inspectors voluntarily resigning has increased from 60 in 1984 to 84 in the first 10 months of this year, representing an annual

Inspectors' pay rates (approximate)	
Inland Revenue	Private Sector
Newly qualified	£12-£13,000
Inspector (Principal)	£15-£16,000
Inspector (Senior principal)	£20,500-£22,000
Inspector (Senior principal)	£22-£23,000

(Revenue figures do not include £1,395 per year lower London allowance paid to 25-30 per cent of inspectors.)

Resignations by fully trained inspectors:				
Grade 5	Grade 6	Inspector (Principal)	Inspector (Senior principal)	Total
1984	0	14	29	60
1985	3	9	38	84

Previous highest year total: 35

Personal tax reform delay

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed shake-up of personal taxation has run into difficulties. The Green Paper on the subject, due about now, will not be published until the spring.

Before then, a House of Lords committee will publish a report attacking the idea of fully transferable allowances, under which everyone would have the same standard allowance but wives could transfer any unused allowance to husbands, and vice versa.

That was the reform set out by Mr Nigel Lawson in his Budget speech last March as his

ideal. Legislation was expected to be introduced by 1987, with the new system put into place by 1990.

The Green Paper has been delayed by the failure of the Government to complete its proposals for social security reform. One question the paper is to examine is the full integration of tax and social security.

The Lords Committee will report next month on a European Commission document on equal tax treatment of men and women. Its report will criticize the plan for fully transferable allowances.

Two killed in coach crash on motorway

An elderly man and woman were killed yesterday when a coach and a tanker lorry were involved in a multiple pile-up in thick fog on the M6 near Birmingham.

The dead and injured were all passengers on the coach, which was carrying members of a Jewish ex-servicemen's association from Liverpool to London.

They had been due to join thousands of other Jewish ex-servicemen and women on their annual march from Horse Guards parade to the Cenotaph to pay homage to Jewish soldiers, sailors and airmen.

The tragedy came just two days after the Transport Department announced new regulations on coach safety.

All coaches are to be fitted with "tamper-proof governors" to stop them doing more than 70mph.

Concern over the speed of coaches came to a head in October when 13 people died and 34 were injured in Britain's worst motorway crash - which was also on the M6, near Preston.

Yesterday's crash happened between junctions four and five, when the coach, a tanker loaded with liquid nitrogen, an articulated lorry and several cars were in collision.

Forty-nine of the 51 injured were taken to hospitals, mostly in Birmingham.

Later the two victims were named as Mrs Betty Levin, 70, of South Barcombe Road, Chilwell, and Mr Harry Shieldhouse, 78, of Lynbank Road, both Liverpool.



The wrecked coach lying on its side after slewing across two lanes of the southbound carriageway. It was carrying members of a Jewish ex-servicemen's association from Liverpool to London, for the annual remembrance parade and service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall. (Photographs: John Manning)

NCB deny 'offer' to union man

By Our Labour Editor

Senior National Coal Board officials were yesterday accused of having promised "to take care of" the pension and car of a National Union of Miners' executive if he led his area into the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

The claim, denied by the NCB last night, was made by Mr Jack Jones, Leicestershire area secretary of the NUM.

Mr Jones said the suggestion had been made to him during a lunch in Blackpool nine days ago by Mr James Cowan, former deputy chairman of the NCB.

British Gas sale 'is £8 bn loss' to public

By Our Labour Editor

The British public will lose up to £8 billion under the Government's plan to privatize British Gas, according to a TUC report published today.

In a submission to the House of Commons energy select committee, the TUC says that the losses would be incurred if, as forecast, the Government puts a valuation of between £5 billion and £10 billion on British Gas, in contrast to an internal valuation of its assets at around £16 billion.

The TUC argues that safety standards and consumer protection are likely to "deteriorate badly".

It says that the gas regulatory authority should have powers "beyond its most obvious responsibilities for quality of service and rate fixing".

The report says that no arbitrary price increases should be introduced before the sale of British Gas to boost the attractiveness of the shares; that the quality of service should be guaranteed, along with "rigorous and independent" safety supervision; and that there should be a full network of gas consumer bodies with wide powers.

The £16 billion Gas Bill (TUC Publications Department, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1. £2.25 inc postage).

Troops to use 'flak jackets'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The British army is for the first time planning to make widespread use of body armour, or "flak jackets", to protect soldiers against injury on active service.

Research shows that about 75 per cent of injuries in battle are caused by flying fragments, rather than direct hits by bullets, and that modern body armour can stop up to three-quarters of these fragments.

It has been estimated that today's body armour, using the material "Kevlar", could have reduced American deaths in the Vietnam war by nearly a third.

The Army is evaluating various types of "flak jackets", and Mr Norman Lawson, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said in a written answer in Parliament on Friday it was hoped that the selected jacket would enter service from 1989.

Limited use was made of body armour in both the first and second world wars and today it is worn by troops in Northern Ireland and by Army bomb disposal experts. It is widely used by American and Israeli forces.

The planned issue will be the first time that modern body armour has been made generally available to the British Army, although there are likely to be some sections which do not get it.

Pay battle over legal aid work

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A battle between the Lord Chancellor and the legal profession is about to start over pay for criminal legal aid work, after the publication today of a report in support of pay rises of at least 17 per cent.

The report, commissioned by the Law Society from Peat Marwick and Mitchell, the chartered accountants, provides the fullest information yet of solicitors' earnings from criminal legal aid, and shows that they are far short of being "fair and reasonable".

It comes hard on the heels of a similar survey by Coopers and Lybrand of barristers' earnings for criminal legal aid, of which the Bar is to base its claim for pay rises of 30 to 40 per cent.

Both groups will now seek to negotiate not only annual increases for legal aid work, but a fundamental review of their pay and the regulations governing it.

Mr Tony Garing, chairman of the Law Society Remuneration Committee, said that there was evidence poor rates of pay were leading to a steady decline in the number of firms doing legal aid work.

The survey of 296 firms concludes that partners concentrating on criminal legal aid could not achieve equivalent earnings to comparable solicitors employed in the Civil Service.

Classical reply to Band Aid success

The serious music world struck back last night with its own response to Rob Geldoff's Band Aid success.

The organizers called it Classical Aid, and they promised it would be different. It certainly was, with the swelling drones of a pipe band joining the Scottish Philharmonic Orchestra to launch the performance.

BBC2 televised last night's finale in Glasgow, a new £20 million Exhibition Centre, due to be officially opened by the Queen next week.

As the biggest classical event assembled on a single stage since the 1950s, the concert film shots of the Scottish Philharmonic Orchestra were flashed on huge screens.

Mr Gordon Rattray, a British symphonist and one of three musicians who organized the event, said: "We have raised more than £50,000 in the night already. The TV audience, though restricted to 10 million viewers, should take us over our £100,000 target."

More than 500 musicians and singers gave their services free. The audience was estimated at 8,000.

Three women are to stand the leading post in the Green Party, which was known until earlier this year as the Ecology Party.

The new "co-chairs" of the party council are Mrs Heather Swales, Miss Lindy Williams and Miss Jo Robins.

Women to lead Green Party

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Space centre

Plans for developing a British space policy, including the establishment of a national space centre, will be announced by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, this week. The centre will be responsible for co-ordinating space efforts now covered by various government departments and agencies.

Legion at flats

Two cases of Legionnaires' disease have been discovered at a block of flats near Glasgow Royal Infirmary, but health officials have said their is no evidence to link them with the outbreak at the hospital.

Van deal agreed

Bedford Commercial Vehicles, General Motors' "loss-making" truck company, is to manufacture a new range of 1,000cc "micro" vans designed by the Japanese firm Suzuki, at Luton, Bedfordshire, it was announced today.

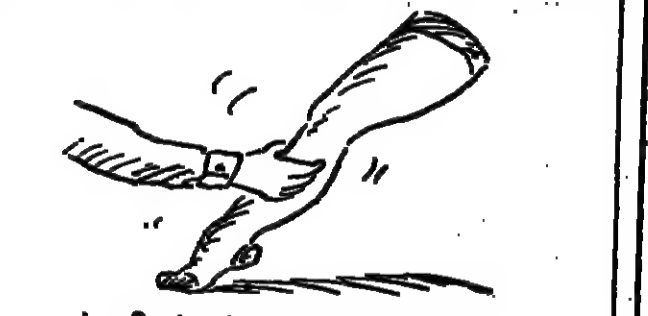
Yacht mystery

Police are searching for the crew of a French-owned yacht, Alderbaran, VI, which ran aground at Shakespeare Beach, Dover, yesterday. The believe they vessel had been stolen.

Footballer dies

A footballer, Colin Mathurin, aged 21, a paint sprayer of Westworth Avenue, Luton, collapsed and died from head injuries while playing for Vauxhall Motors at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, on Saturday. The match was abandoned.

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO MAKE YOUR PRESENTS FELT THIS CHRISTMAS?



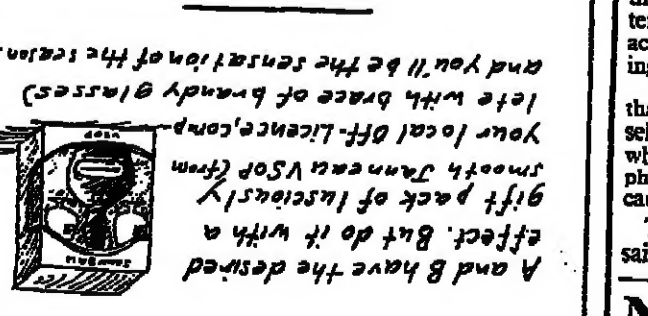
A. Put them in a nice plump stocking?



B. Make them rattle excitingly?



C. Provide an extra pair of glasses so everyone can see how generous you are?



ANSWER:
and you'll be the envy of the season!
late with brace of brandy glasses)
your local off-licence, comp
south January VOP from
gift pack of lusciously
effect. But do it with a
A and B have the desired

JANNEAU
Very Old Armagnac Brandy

Clash over growth promoters

"Healthy eating", although capable of all sorts of interpretations and open to misunderstanding, is nevertheless a fashionable obsession. Hormones and antibiotics in meat and dairy products, like pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables, and colourings and additives in manufactured foods, are viewed with understandable suspicion and distaste; whether or not they are harmless, most people would rather be without them.

Their feelings are shared by the consumer lobby which would like, if not an outright ban, then stricter controls. Farmers and food manufacturers, generally supported by scientists and veterinarians, maintain that the public's fears are groundless.

The use of the word fatstock is officially discouraged for obvious reasons. But equally obviously farmers want their animals to be as large and heavy as possible when they reach market; hence the widespread use of what are known as growth promoters.

Except in the case of animals that are slaughtered at an early age, the standard practice is to castrate male cattle, sheep and pigs. That prevents indiscriminate breeding, reduces aggressive behaviour and helps to

preserve the texture and quality of the meat.

Castration, however, retards the normal growth pattern and to compensate for its effects, anabolic steroids are commonly implanted in an inedible part of the animal, usually the ear. A bullock may as a result gain 10 per cent or so more weight.

Critics say that, apart from the potential risk to human health, the practice is unnecessary, since we are already able to produce far more meat than we consume. What is the point, they ask, of artificially producing larger animals when intervention stores are crammed with unsold carcasses?

For the farmer, however, a 10 per cent increase in carcass weight can make all the difference between viability and bankruptcy. The entire food

industry - producers, wholesalers and retailers - has complained for years, of excessively tight price margins.

Should we be worried, and should the Government support an EEC ban? The veterinary profession's answer is a categorical no.

In a joint paper published last year, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the British Veterinary Association made it clear they considered that the European Commission's proposal for a complete ban on the use of synthetic hormones (naturally occurring substances, such as oestradiol, testosterone and progesterone, would be excluded) was going too far.

The so-called withdrawal period, which prohibits the use of both steroids and antibiotics within a specified number of weeks before slaughter, is held to be a sufficient safeguard.

Professor Ted Laming, of the University of Nottingham School of Agriculture, who was appointed by the commission to head a team of scientists investigating the use of growth promoters, is furious that the commission appears ready to pre-empt his findings. He accuses it of sacrificing academic research at the altar of uniformed consumer prejudice.

Tomorrow: Antibiotics

'Killer drugs' headline held to be misleading

A Daily Mail report about withdrawn drugs has been criticized by the Press Council as being distorted with a scaremongering headline, but the council rejected complaints about the subterfuge used in getting the report.

Mr T. P. Astill, director of the National Pharmaceutical Association, had complained that the newspaper improperly attempted to incite pharmacists to act unprofessionally by dispensing withdrawn drugs.

Mr Astill also complained that the newspaper published a selective and distorted report which was an unjustified slur on pharmacists and was likely to cause unnecessary public alarm.

The council's adjudication said in part:

The Press Council is satisfied that the fact that some pharmacists can be prevailed upon to dispense drugs, which have been withdrawn for safety reasons, is a matter of concern which ought to be revealed in the public interest.

However, the council accepts the criticism made of the way in which the newspaper presented its story. The headlines, Killer drugs still on sale - Scandal in the chemists, and it's so easy to get the killer drugs, and similar comments in the story, were misleading.

● A complaint that the editor of the Sunday Mercury of Birmingham improperly used his discretion to prevent publication of disclosures about newspaper bingo games has been rejected by Mr Tom Price, director of the Campaign for Responsible Newspapers.

New charges in rape case

An unemployed motor mechanic, aged 22, accused of the murder of Miss Jacqueline Murray, a prostitute, and two rapes, faced two further charges at Bow Street magistrates court in London on Saturday.

The new charges allege that

he raped a woman at Banstead, Surrey, on October 16 and that he robbed Mr Richard McEnery of a red Renault GTX car worth £11,780 in Dacres Road, Forest Hill, south London, on November 9. He was remanded in custody.

Doorstep drive on disarmament planned by CND

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to give top priority to a campaign promoting "positive arguments for British unilateral nuclear disarmament" in a marked shift away from its image as mainly a protest body.

The campaign next year will include doorstep canvassing by local groups, backed by advertising on bill-boards and in cinemas, CND's annual conference in Sheffield was told yesterday.

Mass demonstrations will continue, and so will specific campaigns against the siting of cruise missiles, Trident submarines and star wars research.

The new campaigning stage overwhelmingly backed by 1,600 delegates and endorsed by Mr Paul Johns, the newly-elected chairman.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, the outgoing chairman, Mr Bruce Kent, the former general secretary, Mr Dan Plesch and Mr Dan Smith were elected as vice-chairmen.

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French shops reap profits from Britons seeking Christmas bargains

By Robin Young

More than 100,000 Britons a week are descending on the boutiques and supermarket shelves of Channel ports in France in search of Christmas bargains.

Ferry companies have reduced their midweek day return fares to Calais and Boulogne to £7 for the pre-Christmas period. Four adults in a car can travel for only £40, and four days a week Townsend-Thomson ferries to Le Havre and Cherbourg offer a free litre of whisky per person as an added incentive.

In spite of the cut price fares, ferry services are still busiest at weekends when return fares are higher - £11 on Saturdays and £9 on Sundays - and many French shops are closed.

Coach operators in southern Britain offer inclusive round trips from about £15, and some of the 80 British coaches which can be found on any Saturday in the car park of Auchan hypermarket outside Boulogne come from as far as Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The attractions include wine that would have cost £1.89 in British supermarkets for as little as 30p, coffee a third cheaper, and up to 50 litres of beer per person at half the price charged in British off-licences. Regular Continental ferry shoppers say they have no difficulty showing their Voivó outside the Auchan hypermarket last week reckoned to have spent a total of £450 on the trip. "We will have saved more than £150", Mr David Summers said.

Their purchases included 200 litres of beer at 11p a 25cl bottle, three sides of pre-sliced Canadian smoked salmon at £10 a lb, and 15 bottles of champagne at £4.25 each. Mrs Summers lavished £40 in a five-piece ennobled cook-pan set.

The cheapest wine sells at about 40p a bottle, but the choice ranges right up to the "premier cru" claret, Chateau Latour, 1983 is on offer at £26.60 a bottle. One hypermarket customer said: "The English customers seldom know what wine they want, and sometimes our French customers cannot get near the shelves because there are so many English discussing their choices and trying to look up the names in little pocket reference books".

In Boulogne, storekeepers are encouraged by what they see as a recovery in their British trade. The change in regulations by the French authorities, demanding simple identity cards, cut the number of day trippers almost in half last year. "Now it is still quiet during the week, but Saturdays seem busy again", one trader said.

M. Philippe Olivier, vice-president of the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce, whose cheese shop in Rue Thiers is a principal attraction for gourmets, said that almost half his Saturday sales go into British shopping carts. The chamber's Boulogne Shopping Club promotion, aimed at attracting British customers, has just won an award from the French Ministry of Commerce for "outstanding enterprise".

In Calais, the day trippers' chief targets are the Continent hypermarket on the edge of town, and the Gros supermarket on Place des Armes, with the neighbouring specialist boutiques on Rue Royale.

The most favoured purchases from the hypermarkets vary. Both Auchan and Continent claimed a brisk export trade to Britain in stuffed toys, including a 4ft-high giraffe at £23.20, or a gangling ape at £17.85.

"We also sell a lot of glasses, which are at least a tenth cheaper than in Britain, food processors and even multi-packs of mineral water", the manager of the Continent said. At Auchan, the staff said that British customers purchased bicycles, tennis rackets, jeans and sports shirts, bright red metal beds at £26.70, including mattress, and 10-litre buckets of French mayonnaise at £16.

In Britain, customs men make certain that newly-revised regulations about what may and may not be brought back are read and understood. Wine allowances have been increased, and travellers are allowed to bring back £207 worth of goods, other than alcohol, tobacco and perfume bought from shops within the EEC.

Only one kilogram of fresh meat is allowed, and no pork of offal, and all meat and meat products must be declared. Shoppers returning from France are also allowed only 2 kg of fruit or vegetables, five plants (no chrysanthemums or trees) and only one small bunch of cut flowers.

However, one Customs officer at Dover said: "Actually, what you are allowed to bring in can really depend on which officer you talk to. Customs men are only human, and we do have some discretion after all".



The Henry VIII gatehouse at St Bartholomew's Hospital after the completion of external restoration work, and a print dating from 1813. (Contemporary photograph: Chris Harris).

King's gate restored to glory

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Restoration of the exterior of Henry VIII's gatehouse at the Royal Hospital of St Bartholomew, West Smithfield, has just been completed with funds raised by Bart's Heritage Appeal. The gatehouse, a scheduled ancient monument and a Grade I listed building, includes a statue of Henry VIII in a niche above the gateway, the only statue of the monarch in London.

The work was carried out with the support of Sir John Lambert, director of the Hospital of St Bartholomew, who initiated the project last year. Nearly £90,000 was raised by the hospital and trust to rebuild two chimneys, re-slate the roof, repair the finely carved figures,

and sash windows and treat dry rot.

A further £100,000 is needed for interior work as repairs can only be made in phases, as budgets allow. The final stage will be to remove a neighbouring building of the 1950s and landscape the area behind the screen wall, listed Grade II, which flanks the gatehouse, as a children's play area.

First built in 1702 by Edward Stone, the nephew of Sir Christopher Wren's chief mason, there is a legend that the stone used was left over from the building of St Paul's Cathedral. The gateway itself was entirely rebuilt in 1834 by Philip Hardwick. The restoration is being carried out by

Donald, Insall & Associates.

Sir John Lambert saw the opportunity of restoring the gatehouse as a catalyst for other essential rebuilding work. Bart's has more listed buildings than any other hospital but no special funds are available from the health service for their care. About £500,000 has so far been raised towards the Heritage Appeal, slightly less than half the target of £1.2 million. A second appeal has been launched for its children's unit and for cancer research.

The east wing, also listed Grade I, one of three designed by James Gibbs in the eighteenth century, is scaffolded while major repairs are under way.

Campaign to discourage teenage smokers

By Nicholas Timmins

Health ministers are about to launch a £1 million advertising campaign aimed at stopping teenagers from smoking, amid evidence that smoking is increasing among under-16s, particularly girls.

In 1983, a survey carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys showed that 11 per cent of teenagers under 16 regularly smoked 50 cigarettes a week or more. Between them they were buying cigarettes worth more than £60 million a year.

A repeat study, to be published next month, is understood to show that the figure has risen to 13 per cent, and that there has been a sharp increase in regular smoking, particularly among girls aged 16.

Publication will coincide with a £1 million television and cinema advertising campaign in the Tyne Tees and TV South regions aimed at stopping teenagers from becoming regular smokers. If the one-year campaign proves successful, health ministers appear willing to consider extending the campaign nationally, which would cost about £6 million - by far the biggest health education campaign by the department. The campaign against heroin abuse, for example, has cost just £2 million.

Health education messages to teenagers are notoriously difficult to get across, and there has been considerable doubt in the advertising industry that the money will be well spent. Detailed market research has led to advertisements being made which health officials admit will be "bitching", and may well baffle adults, who would expect the campaign to concentrate on warnings about the health risk and cost of smoking, which teenagers tend to ignore.

Property bond as alternative to house deposit

A new method of buying a house, removing the need for a deposit payable at exchange of contracts, was launched last week by Legal and General, the life insurance group.

Under the system, a prospective buyer pays 1 per cent of the deposit to the insurance company, which, in turn, provides the vendor with a bond guaranteeing to pay the deposit should the buyer default.

The main benefit of the Property Deposit Bond, which is not available to first-time buyers and can be used only where the purchaser has simultaneously exchanged contracts on a sale, will be as a cheap alternative to bridging finance.

More girl boarders go to boys' schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Girls' boarding schools are continuing to lose pupils to the top boys' public schools but members at girls' independent day schools are increasing.

Figures published by the Independent Schools Information Service, show that parents appear happy to send their daughters to single-sex day schools, but when it comes to boarding, they are more inclined to choose one of the boys' schools which admit girls to the sixth form or throughout the school.

These are the issue which will exercise headmistresses at the Girls' Schools Association conference at Stratford-upon-Avon today. Figures for girl boarders are 431 down on last year, at the same time the top boys' independent schools belonging to the Head Masters' Conference, have increased their girl boarders by 403.

Mrs Ane Mustoe, president of the association and headmistress of St Felix School at Southwold, Suffolk, believes that the move to boys' schools has been halted, and will show in the figures in a few years' time.

Fees at St Felix are £1,460 a term and last year the school lost three girls to boys' public schools at the sixth-form stage. Mrs Mustoe believes that most of the girls now moving to boys' schools are doing so lower down the school and are going to join brothers.

Schools such as St Felix have introduced big changes in

teaching in the past 10 years, in common with many girls' independent schools. As an academic school with 100 girls in the sixth form, out of a school roll of 370, it has pioneered the teaching of craft, design and technology.

A new design and technology centre is being built at a cost of £700,000 and will also contain extra science laboratories and house computers. All pupils aged 13 do an electronics programme, as well as a course in computer programming. The A-level pass rate fluctuates between 87 and 96 per cent and pupils get an average of 7.2 O-levels.

The sixth form at St Felix has doubled in numbers in the seven years since Mrs Mustoe's arrival. The same situation applies at St Mary's School, Wantage, Oxfordshire, where the sixth form has grown 30 to 70 in the past six years.

Mrs Pat Johns, headmistress of St Mary's, quotes research to show that girls do better in single-sex schools, particularly in mathematics and the sciences. This message is expected to be endorsed by Mrs Mustoe today.

NO OF PUPILS

	1984	1985
Schools	242	242
Boarders	24,542	24,111
Day	80,874	81,899
Total	105,416	106,010

Source: Independent Schools Information Service

Computer pirates warning

Parents who do not know the first thing about computers could be spawning a generation of software "pirates", according to a survey out today.

The MORI poll discloses that families owning home computers are facing a generation gap, with children leaving their parents far behind and having little parental control.

It reveals that 53 per cent of

computer-owning parents have never used the machine, and less than one in 10 believe they know more than their children.

Almost half, 46 per cent of children, illegally copy programmes, and a quarter use this method as the most favoured way to obtain software, according to the survey, research for which was carried out for Enterprise Computers.

Many pub facelifts 'monstrous'

Breweries are wasting much of the £2,000 million being poured into pub refurbishment over the next three years, claims the 1986 *Good Pub Guide* published today. Mr Alistair Aird, the Editor, says that breweries have earmarked an average of about £40,000 to invest in upgrading each pub, but "sometimes the face-lift is a bit of a Frankenstein's monster".

Three pubs qualify for three-star awards. At the Yew Tree, Caudon, Staffordshire, the landlord's collection of unusual antiques including man-sized polyphons and symphonies in full working order, makes it "perhaps the most interesting pub in Britain".

The remote White Horse, near Petersfield, in Hampshire, qualifies for the top rating because of its unspoilt character and atmosphere.

The third top pub, the Fleece at Bretforden, Hereford and Worcester, is praised for the "intrinsic quality of the medieval building and its furnishings".

The Consumers' Association also publishes the 1986 *Which? Wine Guide*. Miss Kathryn McWhirter, the editor, says that rising prices and poor vintages have made it necessary for wine lovers to shop around in more unfamiliar areas for alternatives to their favourite tipple.

The guide awards top accolades for low prices, consistent quality, range and service, to 10 wine merchants: Stapylton Fletcher, of Maidstone; Majestic Wine Warehouse; Peter Green and Company, Edinburgh; Chaplin and Son, Worthing; D Byren and Company, Clitheroe; Bibendum, Primrose Hill, north London; H Allen Smith, London; James Aitken, Dundee, and two London specialists, Domaine Direct, selling burgundies, and The Champagne House.

The *Good Pub Guide* 1986, and 1986 *Which? Wine Guide*, (both by Consumers Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

Lone objector halts M40 link

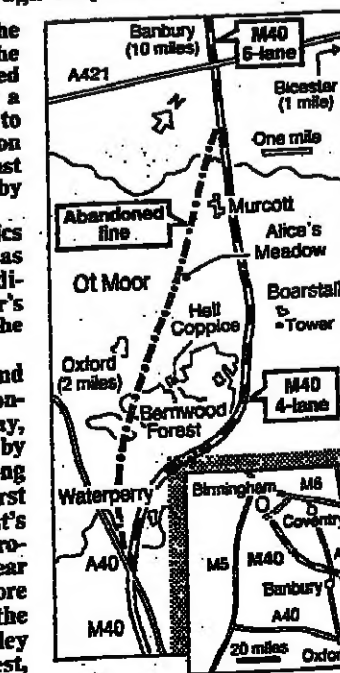
By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Building work on most of the £200 million extension to the M40 motorway has been halted by a court action brought by a lone objector. An appeal is to be heard in the case against ministers last summer by Miss Helen Anson.

She is a former classics teacher who polled 42 votes as a Rail Not Motorways candidate in the Prime Minister's Fitchley constituency in the 1983 general election.

Her case is the second obstacle this month to construction of the motorway, which is strongly supported by councils and companies along its proposed route. The first setback was the Government's replacement of the controversial Ot Moor section near Oxford by a longer and more expensive route, avoiding the listed country house at Beckley Park and the Bernwood Forest, haunt of the Purple Emperor and other rare butterflies.

There will almost certainly have to be a public inquiry as the new route does not coincide with any of those examined at the inquiry into the whole motorway in 1982/83.



There will certainly be an inquiry into the northernmost 12 miles of the proposed M40 which are meant to join it to the existing Midlands motorway network through the M42. This is because government orders

for buying land and blocking existing roads to make room for the M40 have only just been published.

Miss Anson's action has forced the Government to suspend work on the remaining 35 miles that take the motorway past Banbury, Oxfordshire.

The Government claims the new M40 is needed to improve links between the Midlands and Southampton area, to take pressure off the M1.

Miss Anson said that the need for the motorway could be eliminated by switching freight to the underused Oxford-Birmingham railway line and by turning several main roads into dual carriageways.

Miss Anson will claim in court that ministers who approved the M40 scheme almost a year ago did not give proper consideration to the rail arguments, or to ways of improving the M1, making the M40 unnecessary.

She said that she had received financial support from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

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Anglo-Irish accord • Northern Ireland economy • Minister's reaction • Unionist MPs

Lower living standards and emigration threat if 'loyalists' opt for UDI

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The living standards of the people of Northern Ireland would plunge catastrophically if loyalist leaders attempted some form of unilateral declaration of independence.

Such an extreme step, being hinted at in private by some unionists, would also cause fear and alarm among the 38 per cent of the population who are Roman Catholics. Independence as a strategy has been favoured by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, and the Ulster Defence Association, but it hardly looks a realistic option given the province's reliance on subsidies and public sector jobs.

Without the huge British Exchequer subvention, many of the Northern Irish People would face serious hardship and there would be a real danger that some of its leading companies would collapse.

Although some officials say in private that no one should underestimate the willingness of unionists to suffer for their beliefs, a sizeable section, especially among the middle classes, would probably opt for emigration in the event of any step to set up a provisional government.

Total government expenditure in the North, where the unemployment rate is 21 per cent, is £4,254 million. The scale of that expenditure recognizes, in the words of one minister, the province's unusual blend of social and security difficulties. The subvention, the gap between government spending and the amounts raised in the province in taxes and levies, is £1,400 million this year, and is likely to increase.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is known to be concerned at the size of the subvention, which is partly due to the concept of parity in which social services in Northern Ireland are maintained at the same level as in the rest of the United Kingdom.

The largest item of Government spending is on social security payments, amounting to £1,274 million in 1985-86 with £699 million on health and personal social services coming second. The New Ireland Forum report said that the subvention represented 29 per cent of the province's gross domestic product, and that if in 1982-83 it had not existed, taxes would have had to rise by 69 per cent to maintain the level of service and expenditure.

Unemployment in the province has doubled since 1978 to 121,000 and in some areas as high as 30 to 40 per cent. The image of the province is a continual hindrance to attracting investment and independence would make it even worse.

In 1984-85 the Industrial Development Board promoted 5,267 jobs, but only 548 were the result of inward investment with most coming from expansion in existing companies. Ministers privately concede that they are running hard just to stand still.

The province's two main employers have relied for several years on Government subsidies, because it was considered that to let them collapse would have had a calamitous effect, not only on the economy

of the north but also psychologically on the people.

The Harland and Wolff shipyard in East Belfast employs 5,200 workers, but lost £36 million, £7,000 for every employee, last year. It has recently begun to get Ministry of Defence orders and is waiting to see if it gets an order to build a fleet of Royal Navy auxiliary oiler replenishment ships which would guarantee jobs for some years.

The aircraft makers, Shorts, employ about 7,000 people, and made a small profit of £5.3 million in 1984, with hopes that they might be privatized. It too has a significant stake in the defence industry, with the RAF's new trainer to be built in Belfast.

The province has little in the way of mineral wealth, though an estimated 400 million tonnes of lignite has been discovered near Lough Neagh.

It greatly depends on public sector jobs, with 38 per cent of the total employed labour force working in the public sector. Private-sector employment has fallen by 18 per cent between 1978 to 1984, compared with 3 per cent in the rest of the United Kingdom, and there are little signs of improvement.

This dependence on the public sector, including both government and state agencies would all be at risk if the province took the road to independence.

One unionist politician said yesterday of any such idea: "Just think of the hardship and drop in living standards. It is just not on, and people have not thought it through."



Mr Tom King addressing a press conference at Stormont Castle yesterday morning.

'Parroting' critics are attacked by King

By Our Political Editor

While Ulster Unionist leaders continued to denounce the terms of the Anglo-Irish agreement, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday emphasized the real gains which he believes it would bring for Unionists, as well as for the nationalist minority in Northern Ireland.

He criticized those who were "parroting away" that the agreement was a sell-out.

Mr King said that the agreement, signed by the British and Irish prime ministers at Hillsborough Castle, Co. Down, on Friday, contained a clear acceptance by Dublin that Northern Ireland was "not for sale", and that any move towards a united Ireland would come only with the consent of the majority.

Mr King also made it as plain as diplomatic language allowed that the proposals that

judges from the Republic would sit with Northern Ireland judges in Northern Ireland courts, would never be put into effect.

He said that he did not think this would be at all easy. The British side had told Dublin that its provision was included without commitment, and that "we see no early or easy way of doing that".

Interviewed on BBC Television's *This Week Next Week*, Mr King was equally firm in dismissing suggestions from Dublin that the number of part-time members of the largely Protestant Ulster Defence Regiment might be reduced.

Mr Harold McCusker, deputy leader of the Official Unionists, said there were no lengths to which he would not go to oppose the Hillsborough agreement by constitutional and non-violent means.

Pact gives Dublin peace role in Northern Ireland policy

The following is the full text of the agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Ireland. Signed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald at Hillsborough on Friday:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Ireland:

Wishing further to develop the unique relationship between their peoples and the close co-operation between their countries as friendly neighbours and as partners in the European Community;

Recognizing the major interest of both their countries and, above all, of the people of Northern Ireland, in diminishing the divisions there and achieving lasting peace and stability;

Recognizing the need for continuing efforts to reconcile and to acknowledge the rights of the two major traditions that exist in Ireland, represented on the one hand by those who wish for no change in the present status of Northern Ireland and on the other hand by those who aspire to a sovereign united Ireland achieved by peaceful means and through agreement;

Reaffirming their total rejection of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence and their determination to work together to ensure that those who adopt or support such methods do not succeed;

Recognizing that a condition of genuine reconciliation and dialogue between unionists and nationalists is mutual recognition and acceptance of each other's rights;

Recognizing and respecting the identities of the two communities in Northern Ireland, and the right of each to pursue its aspirations by peaceful and constitutional means;

(i) political matters; (ii) security and related matters; (iii) legal matters, including the administration of justice; (iv) the promotion of cross-border co-operation.

(a) The United Kingdom Government accept that the Irish Government will put forward views and proposals on matters relating to Northern Ireland within the field of activity of the Conference in so far as those matters are not the responsibility of a devolved administration in Northern Ireland.

In the interest of promoting peace and stability, determined efforts shall be made through the Conference to resolve any differences.

The Conference will be mainly concerned with Northern Ireland but some of the matters under consideration will involve co-operative action in both parts of the island of Great Britain.

Some of the proposals considered in respect of Northern Ireland may also be found to have application by the Irish Government.

There is no derogation from the sovereignty of either the United Kingdom Government or the Irish Government, and each retains responsibility for the decisions and administration of government within its own jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3
The Conference shall meet at ministerial or official level, as required. The business of the Conference will thus receive attention at the highest level.

Regular and frequent ministerial meetings shall be held; and, in particular, special meetings shall be convened at the request of either side. Officials may meet in subordinate groups.

Membership of the Conference and of sub-groups shall be small and flexible. When the Conference meets at ministerial level the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and an Irish Minister designated as the Permanent Irish Ministerial Representative shall be joint chairmen.

Within the framework of the Conference other British and Irish Ministers may hold or attend meetings as appropriate; when legal matters are under consideration the attorneys general may attend.

Ministers may be accompanied by advisers.

Continued on page 5, col 1.

Ministers bank on moderates

Continued from page 1

persuaded that the threats of mass defiance will be made good.

In particular, they believe that they were ground for hoping that there would not be wholesale resignations from the key statutory agencies of government.

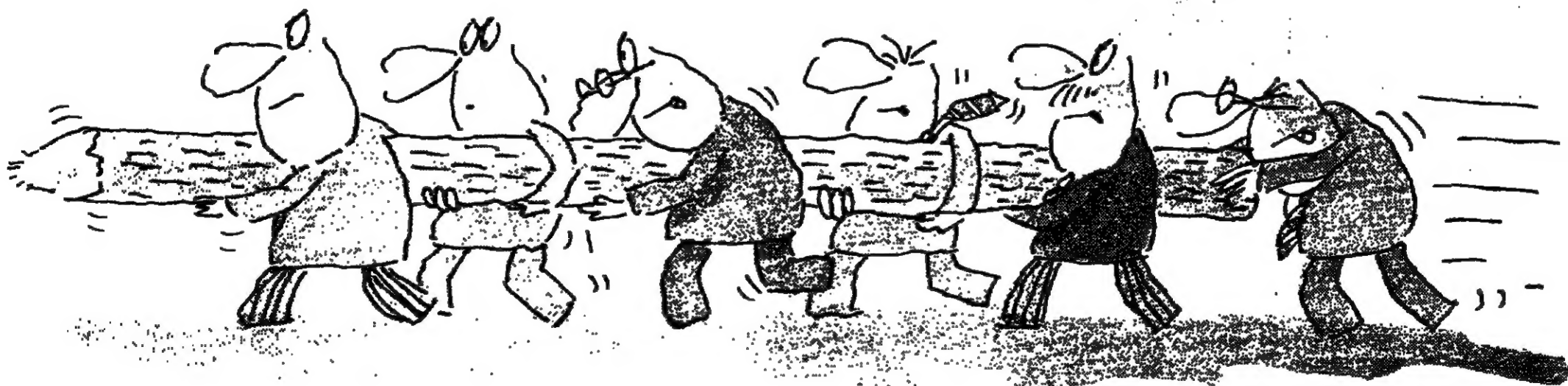
However, the tactics prepared by Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist, and Mr Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, are to demonstrate within constitutional and

legal ways the total opposition of Ulster Unionism to giving Dublin a role in the affairs of the North. Mr Paisley said: "Mrs Thatcher will find the Ulster people are not miners or Argentinians. They have grit, courage, and strength. This is our country."

Both leaders have urged their followers to keep protest within the law, and the leaders of "loyalist" paramilitary groups have promised to back constitutional means of resistance although they are reserving

the right to take other, so far unspecified, action if that fails.

The Unionist strategy is to slowly build support throughout the "loyalist" community and by-elections would provide enormous rallying points to mobilise mass support behind them. If this tactic leaves the government unmoved, Unionist councillors will withdraw, though not resign from the 26 local councils and this might be followed by civil disobedience, such as non-payment of rent.



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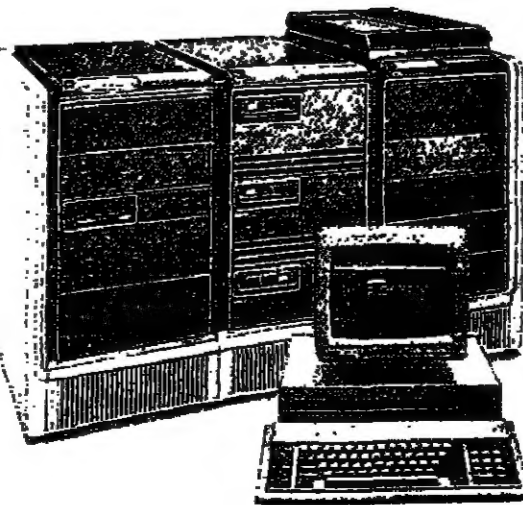
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Full text of agreement Hillsborough signing gives role to Dublin

Continued from page 4

company by their officials and their professional advisers; for example, when questions of security policy or security co-operation are being discussed, they may be accompanied by the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, or when questions of economic or social policy or co-operation are being discussed, they may be accompanied by officials of the relevant departments.

A secretariat shall be established by the two governments to service the Conference on a continuing basis in the discharge of its functions as set out in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 4

(a) In relation to matters coming within its field of activity, the Conference shall be a framework within which the United Kingdom Government and the Irish Government work together.

(i) for the accommodation of the rights and identities of the two traditions which exist in Northern Ireland; and
(ii) for peace, stability and prosperity throughout the island of Ireland by promoting reconciliation, respect for human rights, co-operation against terrorism and the development of economic, social and cultural co-operation.

(b) It is the declared policy of the United Kingdom Government that responsibility in respect of certain matters within the powers of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland should be devolved within Northern Ireland on a basis which would secure widespread acceptance throughout the community. The Irish Government support that policy.

(c) Both governments recognize that devolution can be achieved only with the co-operation of constitutional representatives within Northern Ireland of both traditions there. The Conference shall be a framework within which the Irish Government may put forward views and proposals on the devolution of bringing about devolution in Northern Ireland, in so far as they relate to the interests of the minority community.

Political matters

ARTICLE 5

(a) The Conference shall concern itself with measures to recognize and accommodate the rights and identities of the two traditions in Northern Ireland, to protect human rights and to prevent discrimination. Matters to be considered in this area include measures to foster the cultural heritage of both traditions; changes in electoral arrangements, the use of flags and emblems, the avoidance of economic and social discrimination and the advantages and disadvantages of a Bill of Rights in some form in Northern Ireland.

(b) The discussion of these matters shall be mainly concerned with Northern Ireland, but the possible application of any measures pursuant to this Article by the Irish Government in their jurisdiction shall not be excluded.

(c) If it should prove impossible to achieve and sustain devolution on a basis which secures widespread acceptance in Northern Ireland, the Conference shall be a framework within which the Irish Government may, where the interests of the minority community are significantly or especially affected, put forward views on proposals for major legislation and on major policy issues, which are within the purview of the Northern Ireland Departments and which remain the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 6

The Conference shall be a framework within which the Irish Government may put forward views and proposals on the role and composition of bodies appointed by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland or by Departments subject to his direction and control including the Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights; the Fair Employment Agency; the Equal Opportunities Commission; the Police Authority for Northern Ireland; the Police Complaints Board.

Security and related matters

ARTICLE 7

(a) The Conference shall consider:
(i) security policy;
(ii) relations between the security forces and the community;
(iii) prisons policy.

(b) The Conference shall consider the security situation at its regular meetings and thus provide an opportunity to address policy issues, serious incidents and forthcoming events.

(c) The two governments agree that there is a need for a programme of special measures in Northern Ireland to improve relations between the security forces and the community with the object in particular of making the security forces more ready accepted by the nationalist community.

Such a programme shall be developed, for the Conference's consideration, and may include the establishment of local

consultative machinery, training in community relations, crime prevention schemes involving the community, improvements in arrangements for handling complaints, and action to increase the proportion of members of the minority in the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Elements of the programme may be considered by the Irish Government suitable for application within their jurisdiction.

(d) The Conference may consider policy issues relating to prisons. Individual cases may be raised as appropriate, so that information can be provided or inquiries instituted.

Legal matters, including the administration of justice

ARTICLE 8

The Conference shall deal with issues of concern to both countries relating to the enforcement of the criminal law. In particular it shall consider whether there are areas of the criminal law applying in the North and in the South respectively, which might with benefit be harmonized.

The two Governments agree on the importance of public confidence in the administration of justice. The Conference shall seek, with the help of advice from experts as appropriate, measures which would give substantial expression to this aim, considering *inter alia* the possibility of mixed courts in both jurisdictions for the trial of certain offences.

The Conference shall also be concerned with policy aspects of extradition and extra-territorial jurisdiction as between North and South.

Cross-border co-operations on security, economic, social and cultural matters

ARTICLE 9

(a) With a view to enhancing cross-border co-operation on security matters, the Conference shall set in hand a programme of work to be undertaken by the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, and, where appropriate, groups of officials, in such areas as: threat assessments; exchange of information; liaison structures; technical co-operation; training of personnel; and operational resources.

(b) The Conference shall have no operational responsibilities; responsibility for police operations shall remain with the heads of the respective police forces, the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary maintaining his links with the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána his links with the Minister of Justice.

ARTICLE 10

(a) The two governments shall co-operate to promote the economic and social development of those areas of both parts of Ireland which have suffered most severely from the consequences of the instability of recent years, and shall consider the possibility of securing international support for this work.

(b) If it should prove impossible to achieve and sustain devolution on a basis which secures widespread acceptance in Northern Ireland, the Conference shall be a framework for the promotion of co-operation between the two parts of Ireland concerning cross-border aspects of economic, social and cultural matters in relation to which the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland continues to exercise authority.

(c) If responsibility is devolved in respect of certain matters, in the economic, social or cultural areas currently within the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, machinery will need to be established by the responsible authorities in the North and South for practical co-operation in respect of cross-border aspects of these issues.

Arrangements for review

ARTICLE 11

At the end of three years from signature of this Agreement, or earlier if requested by either government, the working of the Conference shall be reviewed by the two governments to see whether any changes in the scope and nature of its activities are desirable.

Interparliamentary relations

Article 12

It will be for parliamentary decision in Westminster and in Dublin whether to establish an Anglo-Irish Parliamentary body of the kind adumbrated in the Anglo-Irish Studies Report of November 1981. The two governments agree that they would give support as appropriate to such a body, if it were to be established.

FINAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE 13

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the two governments exchange notifications of their acceptance of this Agreement.



Ethiopian peasants from the famine-stricken north being transported by government bus to new farming settlements in the south-west. Critics claim thousands have died in these transfers partly aimed at isolating Tigre and Eritrean guerrillas.

Poll setback for Brazil's ruling coalition

From Sue Brandford
São Paulo

The Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (PMDB), the main left-of-centre party in the ruling coalition in Brazil, has come out considerably weakened from Friday's mayoral elections. Although President Sarney distanced himself from the campaign, his Government will be affected by the results.

Partial results suggest that the PMDB candidates won in most smaller state capitals, but they lost in the country's four main political centres - São Paulo, de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Recife. Moreover, its candidates only managed to scrape home by a short head in Goiânia and Fortaleza.

The results reflect widespread dissatisfaction with the achievements of the federal government. After 21 years of military

rule, expectations were running unrealistically high when the new democratic Government came to power in March.

The main beneficiaries of the elections appear to be the old-fashioned populist leaders both on the left and on the right, who dominated Brazilian politics before the military coup in 1964.

Senhor Leonel Brizola, the left-of-centre populist politician who was forced into exile after the military coup, has been

greatly strengthened by the victory of his candidates in Rio. The biggest blow to the PMDB, however, was the surprise victory in São Paulo of Senhor Jânio Quadros, an extreme right-wing populist politician. In his campaign, he had the backing of many members of the previous military governments, as well as of a small but influential conservative group within the ruling coalition.

Singapore kept guessing

Lee may put off his retirement plans

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the veteran Prime Minister of Singapore, may revise his political plans and soldier on through the next election in late 1988, instead of retiring in two years time at 65.

A clear hint that he could stay at the helm of the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) was given by his deputy, Mr Goh Chok Tong, in a recent speech to American lawyers.

In a part of the text that still puzzles political observers here, the Deputy Prime Minister said: "Come 1990, barring unforeseen circumstances, Singapore will have a new Prime Minister. Mr Lee Kuan Yew will be 67 years old."

"He will be two years past the normal retirement age of chief executives of big multinational companies, as he has put it, but young compared with President Reagan and China's Deng Xiaoping. But unlike them, he would have led Singapore for 31 years. This is a lot of one's life for a person to give to his country."

Initially, this was seized on as proof positive that the Government is "softening up" public opinion to accept that Mr Lee intends to continue as Prime Minister until 1990 before standing down, perhaps to run for the strengthened presidency which will be the subject of a popular election by that date.

But such speculation is now being played down by Government PAP sources, who point out that Mr Goh also referred in his speech to the Prime Minister's "early retirement". "In Singapore, we believe that the governing of a country is too serious a matter to be left to chance. Changes in political leadership should be planned and carried out smoothly and quietly," he said.

"We don't play poker with it. We put our cards on the table face up. If we pick our cards right, Mr Lee's retirement, when it takes place, will be a non-event."

However, Mr Goh did not lay out on the table a card with the date of Mr Lee's retirement on it.

Hijack trial opens today

Genoa (AP) - The four accused hijackers of the Achille Lauro liner and an alleged accomplice are to go on trial today for illegal possession of arms and explosives.

A second trial, for alleged kidnapping and murder, is to be held later, but no date has been

set. Leon Klinghoffer, an American, was murdered during the hijacking.

Today's hearing, at a heavily guarded court-room in central Genoa that has been used for mass terrorist trials, is expected to last one day.

WHOSE JOB IS IT TO TACKLE THE DRUGS PROBLEM?



Even with more resources, more money and more people devoted to it than ever before, the public services can't be expected to handle the drugs problem on their own.

They need your help as well.

As parents there's only a certain amount you can do about heroin pushers.

But there's a lot you can do to make sure your children don't become their customers.

We're not suggesting you should become suspicious of your children. Or, indeed, that you should lay down the law to them.

Instead, we suggest you follow a few useful guidelines based on the experiences of many other parents.

Firstly, try talking to your children about drugs rationally and quietly. (If you overreact, so might they.)

Sound out their attitudes. Whether or not they've ever been offered drugs. And how they'd react if they were.

Then point out the dangers of all drugs. Not forgetting that although legal, your own alcohol and cigarettes can be dangerous drugs.

Of course, in the process, you may find out that your child is already involved. (Moodiness, secretiveness and sudden irritability are often tell-tale signs.)

But this still isn't a signal to panic or get angry. That could make matters even worse.

Instead of a row, give your child support and understanding.

You may well find drugs were just another of those adolescent phases. But if things do seem worse than this, don't hesitate to seek professional help.

Your doctor, social worker or Citizen's Advice Bureau should be able to help, or at least recommend someone.

If you have any problems getting help, phone SCODA on 01-430 2341 for a full list of local drug-related services.

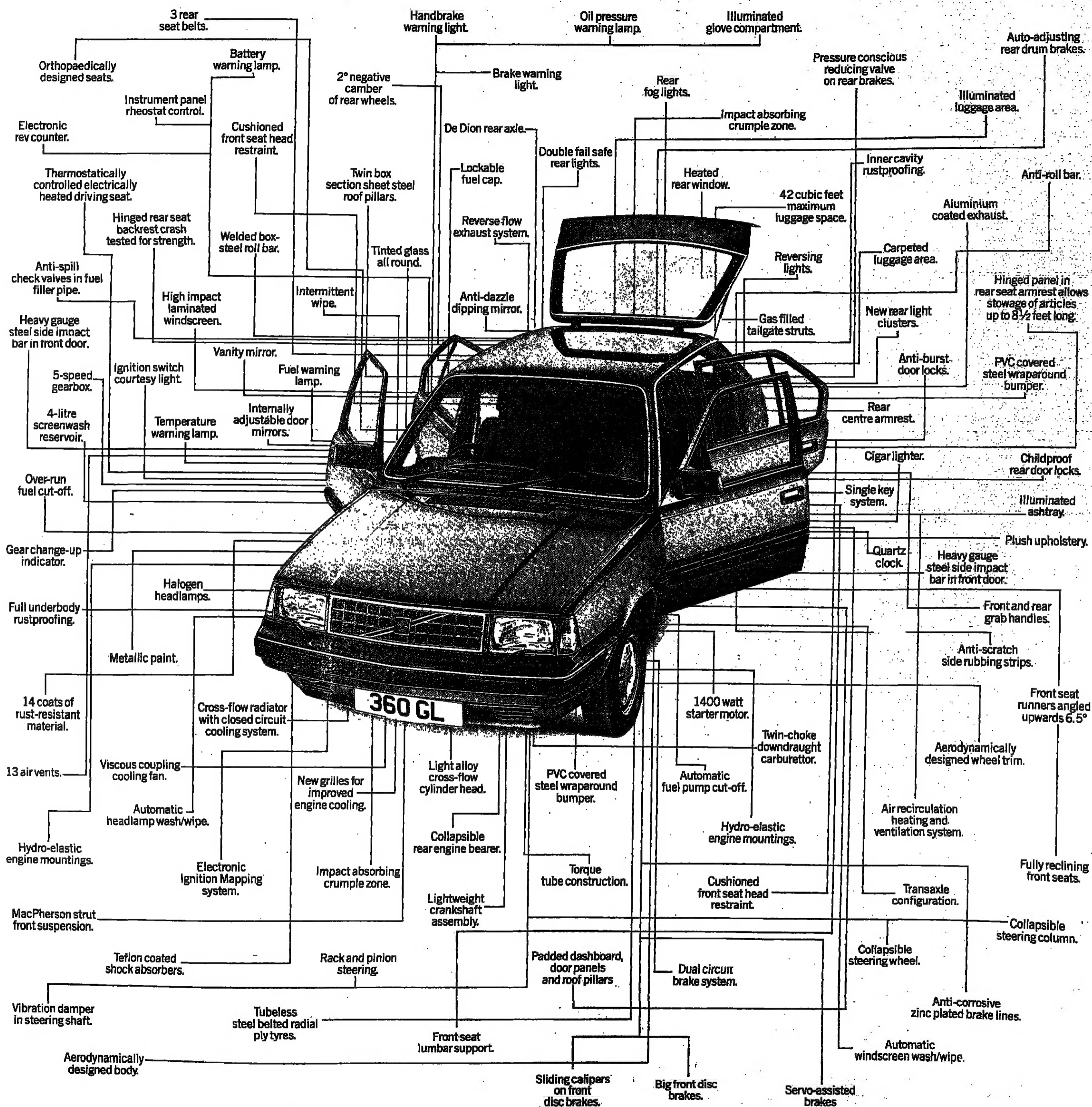
Or Families Anonymous on 01-278 8805 can tell you about self-help groups for concerned parents.

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Otherwise even more children risk being trapped by it.



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مکان العمل

Army helps run strike-hit Soweto hospital after sacking of 800 nurses

From Michael Horusby, Johannesburg

Troops were called in at the weekend to help run Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite township, as an estimated 1,800 of the hospital's employees, about two-thirds of its total work force, were dismissed after they went on strike for better pay and work conditions.

The director of hospital services in Transvaal, Dr Henric van Wyk, confirmed that 800 of the 1,000 live-in student nurses at Baragwanath had been dismissed, along with "several hundred daily-paid workers". No exact figure of dismissals was available. He said new staff were already being appointed.

The main employees' representative body, the Health Workers' Association, said that, in addition to the nurses, 1,000 cleaners, kitchen staff, porters and other auxiliary workers had gone on strike, and a hospital spokesman confirmed that a decision had been taken to sack

all strikers. According to Dr van Wyk, the Army was providing "catering and hygiene service back-up" and other help was coming from Civil Defence units and volunteers. He claimed that "patient services" were functioning normally since Saturday.

The trouble at Baragwanath, which is the biggest hospital in the southern hemisphere and serves not only the 1.2 million inhabitants of Soweto but also other black townships in the region, seems to have begun last Wednesday night, when hospital security staff began charging protesting student nurses.

No journalists have been allowed to visit Baragwanath since the disturbances broke out. Soweto is covered by the state of emergency, and since November 2 reporters have been banned from on-the-spot reporting of unrest in emergency areas without police permission. Strikes are defined as "unrest".

Meanwhile, three more deaths were reported by the police over the weekend in continuing violence in parts of the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal. Two black men were killed when police opened fire with shotguns, allegedly to disperse attacking mobs, and a third died after being hit on the head by a stone during mob violence.

In the Eastern Cape, black shoppers rushed to stock up in a spending spree in Port Elizabeth as a two-week suspension of the black consumer boycott of white-owned shops began at the weekend. Organizers of the boycott say it will be resumed if various demands are not met, including a lifting of the state of emergency.

● GABORONE: The death toll in a car bomb explosion that rocked a Dutch Reformed Church hospital compound in Botswana near the South African border late on Saturday has risen to four (Reuters reports). The Botswana police said the victims included two children, aged one and three, left in the grounds of the hospital at Mochudi, while their mothers visited a sick relative.

A woman employed by Botswana's Immigration Department, was also killed. She was also in the hospital compound when a car exploded, injuring its black driver.



Staff on strike at Soweto's Baragwanath hospital giving defiant black power salutes during a discussion of their demands for better pay and work conditions.

Britain vetoes anti-Pretoria action at UN

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Despite intensive diplomatic efforts to avoid a confrontation, Britain and the United States were forced to veto a series of punitive measures against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council. These sought to make mandatory the programme of common action approved by the Commonwealth heads of government in Nassau last month.

The vote, which was the culmination of three days of debate over South Africa's delay in granting independence for Namibia, left a bitter atmosphere between Britain and the two Commonwealth countries which led the Security Council's sanctions initiative, India and Zambia.

It was felt that the representatives of India and Zambia had acted outside the spirit of the Commonwealth compromise in

order to involve Britain and get back at Mrs Thatcher for her negotiating posture in Nassau.

Included in the Commonwealth's programme of action was a ban on all new government loans to South Africa, an oil embargo, and a ban on the transfer of nuclear technology, apartheid.

Sir John Thomson, the British representative, called the decision by the non-Western members of the Security Coun-

cil to push the draft resolution to a vote a "blunder" which could serve only as a "victory of sorts" for South Africa.

France, which in July succeeded in winning Security Council approval for selected voluntary sanctions, abstained in the voting late on Friday night. Britain, the United States, and to a lesser degree France, are opposed to any council action which makes sanctions mandatory.

Palme fined £1,200 by the taxmen

Stockholm - The Socialist Prime Minister of Sweden Mr Olof Palme, is being fined £1,200 by his own taxation authority for having withheld information about his overseas earnings.

The Inland Revenue said that Mr Palme, who is also being asked to pay £3,200 in extra tax, would have two weeks to appeal. It says that he earned \$5,000 (£2,300) for a lecture at Harvard University but waived his fee in return for a stipendium for his eldest son, Joakim.

Hunt for B52

Hanoi (AP) - Eleven US Army men and 10 Vietnamese workers begin digging tomorrow for an American B52 bomber shot down in December, 1972, nine miles north of here.

Bitburg wreath

Bitburg, West Germany (Reuters) - A senior US Air Force officer laid a Remembrance Day wreath at the German war cemetery visited in May by President Reagan to angry protests from Jews and US veterans.

Taiwan triumph

Taipei (AFP) - Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang swept to victory in local elections, adding 11 new seats to its already overwhelming majority despite two scandals in the past year which hurt the Government's credibility.

Danish unions to boycott South African trade

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish Trades Union Federation today starts an 11-week boycott of all imports from and exports to South Africa. The action, in protest against apartheid, involves more than 5,000 transport, clerical and office workers, as well as metal workers and airport, hotel and restaurant staff.

The boycott is expected to affect South African coal supplies to Denmark, which account for up to 90 per cent of Danish imports from South Africa, as well as imported fruit, vegetables and fertilizers and exports of Danish agricultural machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

It follows similar moves by other Scandinavian countries to tighten trade sanctions on South Africa.

● LOS ANGELES: The University of California has halted its purchases of stock in the Nalco chemical company, and has warned two other corporations that do business with South Africa that it will take similar action if they fail to alter their business relationships with the South African Government. (Ivor Davies writes).

The decision was announced by the university's Board of Regents at a meeting in Los Angeles. The university said it had suspended purchases of Nalco stock and told the company it would sell its existing holdings unless the chemical firm made changes to meet the university's "criteria for good corporate citizenship in South Africa".

A report to the Regents indicated that as of April 30, 1985 the university owned 4 per cent of Nalco's stock valued at \$37 million (\$26 million). The University of California's total investment portfolio is valued at \$6.3 billion.

The University did not identify the two other companies warned. However, the Los Angeles Times reported on Saturday that the university had sent warning letters to Dun and Bradstreet and Baker International Corporation.

The University of California owns shares worth \$81 million in Dun and Bradstreet, a New York-based financial information corporation, and 1.8 million shares of Baker International, valued at about \$28 million.

Rolls-Royce guru returns home

Commune days are over for Bhagwan

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Bhagwan (which means "God") Shree (which means "Lord") Rajneesh, the guru of free love, returned to his native India yesterday and announced that he would be founding no more communes. Instead he intended to retire to the Himalayan hippie mountain resort of Manali and would simply offer guidance to people who chose to visit him there.

The guru, who was expelled from the United States after pleading guilty to immigration offences, flew to Delhi in a chartered American plane with eight aides, and has plainly not renounced riches. He was known as the Rolls-Royce guru, and the guru of the rich, and had 93 Rolls-Royces at the commune he founded in Antelope, Oregon.

Yesterday he told a press conference: "It is nonsense to say: 'Blessed are the rich, because they have already inherited the kingdom of God'."

At the same time he was caustic about American society, which he felt had treated him badly. "Five years I have been in America. This time has been hell," he said. "We wanted to make a model that would be an inspiration to the whole world, and we almost had a success. We had 5,000 Sannyasins (holy men who have renounced the world)."

"We became self-sufficient in everything: Food, vegetables, fruit. We made everything with our own hands: Houses, roads, hospitals, schools, in one city. In four years, not a single child was born because I made it clear that giving birth to more children is now a crime. The world is already overpopulated."

"There was no crime, no theft, no rape, murder or suicide. The commune was

working absolutely comfortably and that became a danger to American politicians".

Acharya Rajneesh - which is what the Indian guru prefers to call him in place of Bhagwan: it means teacher, or preceptor - was full of praise for India, which he left five years ago.

Now he says that India has been "my motherland for years; poor in many things, but rich in the inner world". He adds: "I am not going to leave this country any more. This is where I belong. The moment I entered the country I felt such a relief. I was greeted with respect and love."

Six hundred of his disciples greeted him at Palam airport, Delhi, in the early hours of the morning, having waited there for 48 hours while he journeyed from Portland, Oregon.

Wearing a finely tailored grey robe, with a cap studded with what might have been diamonds, he told reporters: "The whole world beyond India lives in a materialistic age. Eat drink and be merry is their decision, which is hilarious. Absurd."

Acharya Rajneesh, who is 53, and claims a world wide following of half a million, left India ostensibly for treatment to his back. After settling in Montclair, New Jersey, where his first red Rolls caught increasing public attention, he moved to Oregon.

A bitter dispute among his senior disciples recently led to charges of conspiracy to murder, spying and other felonies being bandied about. The guru was arrested and was finally freed after agreeing to a plea bargain which won him a suspended 10-year sentence, a \$400,000 (£280,000) fine, and expulsion.

Spanish air strike today

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Madrid - Only a miracle could prevent a strike by air traffic controllers today, the president of the Spanish Confederation of Air Controllers' Associations (Acceca), Señor José Luis de la Calle, said (Harry Debelius writes).

Negotiations between Acceca and the Ministry of Transport

and Communications remained stalled after the director-general of civil aviation, Señor Manuel Mederos, said in Madrid on Saturday that his offer of an 11 per cent pay rise was final. He estimated the rise demanded by the controllers at 60 per cent.

The scheduled 48-hour nationwide strike was expected to be much more disruptive than the work-to-rule protest by controllers in Madrid and the Canary Islands last week, passengers faced long delays because of cancelled flights.

Spain's air traffic controllers earn a minimum of about 2 million pesetas (£9,474) and work 1,584 hours a year.

HOW BRITISH COAL CHANGED THE BOTTOM LINE AT ROBINSONS

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The road to Geneva

Human rights a touchy issue that clamours for summit attention

From Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent, Geneva

Although nuclear arms reductions and space weapons will be the outstanding topics discussed by President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at the summit opening here tomorrow, there are a number of other potentially contentious issues which the two leaders will consider.

Chemical weapons, for example. Both countries want to halt the spread of such weapons, but whereas the US wants to ban them completely, the Soviet Union wants to retain existing stockpiles. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said a chemical weapons agreement was unlikely.

The most touchy issue will be human rights. American officials have said President Reagan would make US concern about human rights abuses "very clear" in his talks with Mr Gorbachev as he did during his speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr Reagan will make his case firmly but not aggressively. He will make the point that the American public is unwilling to conclude agreements with a government that imprisons dissenters, persecutes religious groups and ethnic minorities and prevents Jews from emigrating to Israel.

In the past Soviet leaders used to refuse to discuss human rights, arguing that this was a domestic matter. However Mr Gorbachev does not remain silent when human rights are discussed and instead counters by listing a series of alleged human rights abuses in the West, such as unemployment, racial discrimination and "state terrorism".

The Soviet press has recently been playing up alleged human rights violations in the US such as the bombing of the MOVE headquarters in Philadelphia and conditions inside American prisons. Claims by the returned Soviet defector, Mr Vitaly Yurchenko, that he was drugged and kidnapped by the Americans have been presented to the Russian public as a typical case of US "flagrant violation of elementary human rights".

It is likely Mr Gorbachev will make such points when Mr Reagan raises the human rights question.

However Moscow has shown itself to be sensitive to international criticism. Its recent decision to grant Mrs Yelena Bonner, wife of the Soviet dissident Mr Andrei Sakharov, an exit visa to seek medical treatment is seen as a deliberate gesture of good will.

There have been suggestions that the Russians may try to make a link between rights and arms reductions, but the Americans insist there will be no deals. "You cannot trade Andrei Sakharov for 10 MX missiles," one official said.

Regional issues will be another bone of contention. In his UN speech President Reagan listed a number of countries - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua - where the Soviet Union or its proxies were actively involved. He will argue that there needs to be evidence of good Soviet behaviour worldwide if there is to be an improvement in relations between Washington and Moscow.

Mr Gorbachev has his own checklist of countries where he believes American behaviour is open to criticism - El Salvador, for example. He will no doubt bring up US support for the Contras in Nicaragua or its "constructive engagement" policy with apartheid South Africa.

However the Soviet Union shares an interest with the US in not wanting regional disputes to escalate into East-West incidents.



Mrs Grivina raising a point, and Mr Georgy Arbatov (right), Soviet East-West affairs expert, who was on the panel.

Woman dissident disrupts Soviet briefing in Geneva

Geneva (AP). - Kremlin officials threatened to call the police yesterday when a recent Soviet emigre disrupted their arms control news conference here with accusations of human rights abuses.

A Soviet official at one point in the long exchange yelled: "Do we have to call the militia to remove this lady" and threatened to halt the news conference.

Mrs Irina Grivina was recently allowed to emigrate

from the Soviet Union with her husband and two children to The Netherlands. She now writes for the Dutch newspaper *Elsevier*, by which she has been accredited to cover the summit.

She was a founding member of the now-disbanded Committee to investigate psychiatric abuses, and was convicted of anti-Soviet activities and served time in a prison and in forced exile in the Soviet Union.

Yesterday, speaking rapidly in Russian, she interrupted the

Soviet panel before they could answer a question on verification in arms control. She began yelling "Our question" and "I want to talk about human rights". She demanded that the officials discuss the plight of Soviet people "condemned for anti-Soviet agitation".

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the Central Committee's information chief, asked her to "please be so good as to wait". She was silent as the Russians

answered the arms control question, then rose again, asking how many people are imprisoned, why, and said she was concerned about Mr Anatoly Koryagin, a Soviet psychiatrist who was part of the monitoring committee and who is now imprisoned. "He is dying", she said.

"Are you finished madame, is your question completed? Which newspaper do you represent?" Mr Zamyatin said. "Please sit down, madame."

Israel sends plea to let Jews leave

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet united yesterday to send a message to the summit in Geneva calling on the superpowers at least to agree on letting Soviet Jews emigrate to Israel.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, read a statement at the start of the Cabinet meeting saying: "There is no inevitable hostility between us and the Soviet Union... but the issue of the Jews there, the third largest Jewish community in the world, is one that disturbs us, and we shall not cease to deal with it because we believe that in this instance it involves a subject that does not belong exclusively to the political realm but to the moral and historical realm."

Jewish immigration to Israel from the Soviet Union was all but stopped in 1979. A big Soviet objection remains that only a tiny proportion of those who leave Russia go on to live in Israel. Most go to the United States or stay in West Europe.

Last month's figures, for example show that only 40 of the 163 Jews who were allowed to leave the Soviet Union in October came to Israel. In the past the figure has been lower than 20 per cent, while others leave Israel after settling there.

Mr Peres said this "drop out" problem was one which Israel wanted to prevent as much as the Soviet Union. This was why he wanted to see Jews brought directly from the Soviet Union rather than through the Vienna reception centre.

Ferocity of Kremlin's language augers ill

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The official Soviet media have been using the final days before the summit meeting to step up their bitterly worded attacks against US policy with a virulence which has increased diplomatic pessimism about the chances of a successful outcome.

As criticism intensified at the weekend against President Reagan's Star Wars plan and alleged US plots to achieve military superiority, observers noted that the Kremlin had ordered attacks on the US to be toned down rather than intensified before previous summits.

The ferocity of the language in what is regarded as a campaign carefully orchestrated by the Politburo has convinced analysts of Kremlin affairs that Mr Gorbachev is determined to present a hard line in Geneva.

Yesterday's *Pravda*, the Communist Party paper, accused the US of trying to push

into the background the central issue of arms control.

"On the eve of the Geneva meeting, the Pentagon has put to use another falsehood clearly designed to justify the US course of subverting the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, torpedoing the Salt 2 treaty and simultaneously denigrating the Soviet Union," the paper charged.

"The point at issue is the Pentagon report compiled by the notorious Richard Perle, assistant Secretary of Defence, who reiterates inconsistent and groundless allegations about Soviet violation of the agreement."

On Saturday, the mass-circulation paper which has been in the vanguard of the escalating media campaign against the Americans, claimed that Star Wars was designed to further the "imperial pretensions" of the US.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

President Reagan is the most accomplished domestic politician that the US has had since Franklin Roosevelt, and he has consistently conducted his foreign policy in accordance with his domestic political requirements.

So, as I have travelled from coast to coast across the US these past three weeks, I have been looking for the political pressures that will be with Mr Reagan as he sits down with Mr Gorbachev. We can be sure that the President will be sensitive to them, whatever they may be.

The American run-up to the summit has not been ideal in terms of foreign policy. The President made a gross misstatement of his position on the Strategic Defence Initiative in his interview with the Soviet journalists, and the divisions within his Administration have been evident.

I do not accept the explanation that this is a cunning diplomatic device to keep the Soviet Union guessing about the President's ultimate intentions. A fair amount of guessing is, I reckon, still taking place among his own team.

But, as so often, these failings have no weakened his political position at home. His blunder on SDI was blithely corrected the next day with no more than a wry smile all round. His personal popularity remains extraordinarily high.

At 65 per cent his latest approval rating is higher than Eisenhower's was at the same stage in his Presidency.

Mr Reagan is not a leader who needs a foreign policy success to distract attention from his declining fortunes at home.

His personal assurance has to a considerable extent been transmitted to the country at large. "Patriotism is popular now," a student remarked to me in St Louis the other day.

Sometimes there is an edge of insecurity to this overt patriotism. I recall at the time of the Grenada "operation" of the evident delight, not untinged with relief, at an American victory.

Yet, when the history of the Reagan Administration comes to be written, possibly the greatest claim to be made on his behalf will be that he restored American self-confidence. It will not be a small claim, because great powers need confidence to be able to manage their power.

The Administration has also been successful in dampening American expectations of the summit. This is particularly evident outside Washington. Across the country the summit is a subject of modest interest rather than excitement. The latest New York Times-CBS News poll showed of Friday that, while most Americans would prefer arms reductions to be negotiated, no more than 32 per cent thought the summit would lead to such a pact.

This combination of presidential strength and public scepticism gives Mr Reagan a remarkably free hand in Geneva. If he makes concessions to placate the Soviet Union he will, it is true, upset Republican right-wingers.

His Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, has warned him not to commit the US to the terms of the Salt 2 treaty, which has never been formally ratified, or to the more restrictive interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

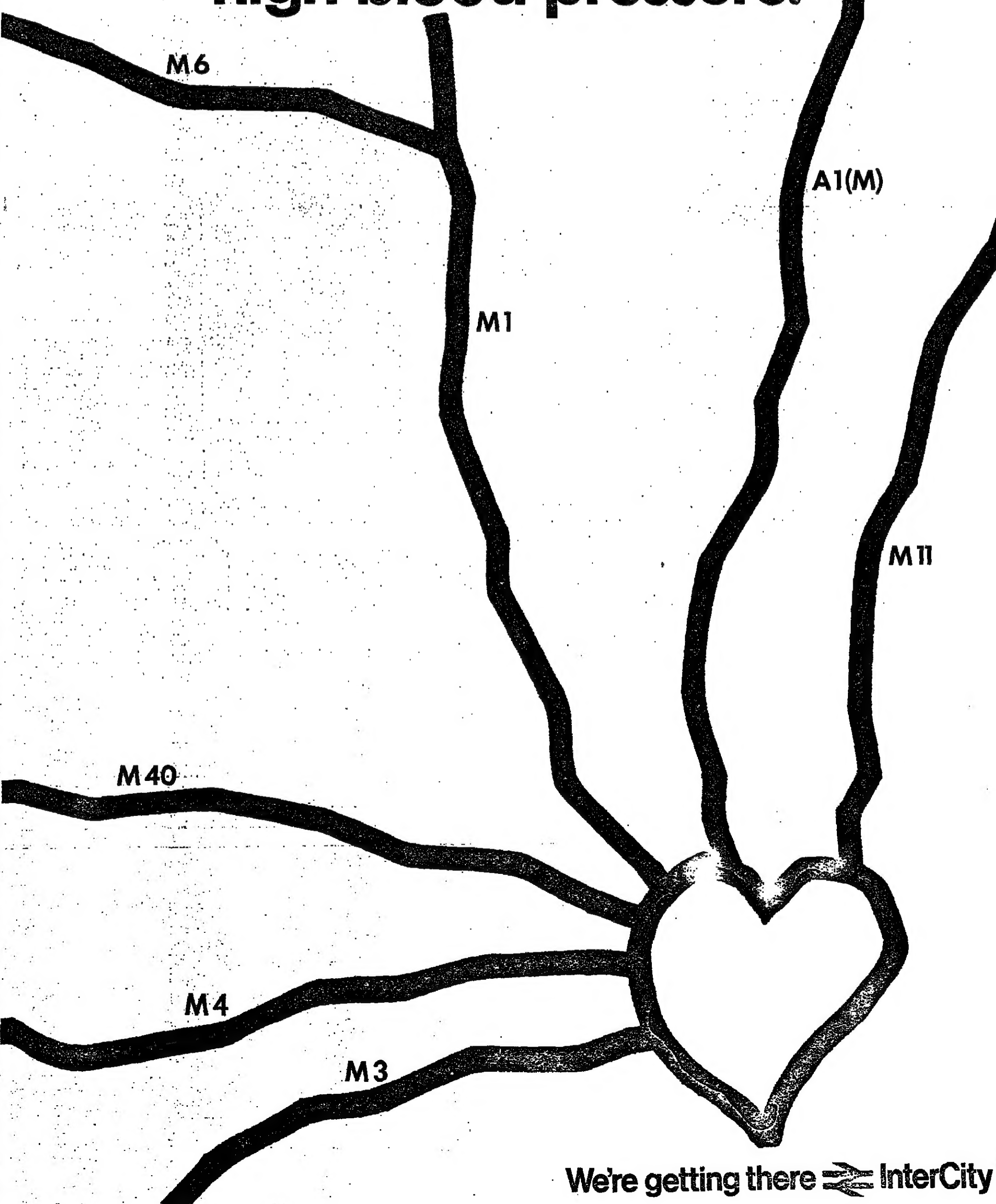
But Mr Reagan should be able to avoid being undercut by the right, whatever he may decide in Geneva, because everyone knows that there is no other right-winger who commands anything like the public confidence that he does. Equally, he would be able to shrug off a failure to agree on anything much at Geneva, because no dramatic success is expected.

His political interests would be best served, however, by a summit of modest progress. It is clear that his advisors do not want him to become involved in detailed negotiation. There will not be time and he would too easily get out of his depth.

But the American public, like most people in Europe, would like the technical arms control talks to be given a new political momentum.

That would also help to provide an answer to the murmur of criticism that is beginning to be heard increasingly that Mr Reagan is failing to do much of significance with the immense political capital he has accumulated. For once, politics is on the same side as diplomacy.

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A proud club in injury time

English football is in trouble, with some of its most revered names in decline. Alan Franks see the League's problems writ large in the agonies of Preston North End

There was a foul drizzle up at Preston on Saturday morning - a proper Lancashire soaker. It was hardly the brightest of times for Preston North End, the town's once great soccer club, now unbelievably three places from the bottom of the fourth division, to start its FA Cup run.

The team itself was already 100 miles south in the equally bleak setting of third division Walsall, preparing for the first round away fixture. The only signs of life outside Preston's ground in Deepdale Road were 100 incandescent members of the supporters' club, getting drenched on the pavement as they waited for the two coaches.

Off down the familiar reach of the M6, with spirits as high as the club's fortunes are low: old men, young women, Telecom workers, office secretaries, school-leavers, all united by a passion for P.N.E.

While some clubs seem to lose support along with status, at Preston it is the other way round. Committee member Maureen Robinson, a politics lecturer at the local poly, and cheery despite the imminent prospect of another drubbing, put it like this: "The worse it gets, the more we'll stand behind the team. Don't talk about Dunkirk. Just call it the Preston spirit."

Twelve minutes into the first half, and Preston were 3-0 down. Listening to the Preston fans you would not have guessed it. "Que sera sera, whatever will be will be, we're going to Wembley."

Bang. In went the fourth, and the tolerance cracked: jungle calls whenever the black Walsall player touched the ball and, to put it at its politest, requests for a change of club management. Final score: 7-3. End of cup run.

This is a terrible nadir for North End, once known as the Lilywhites but now spattered by the mud of failure. They languish in the basement of a League which they have dominated during the three great peaks of their 104-year history, most recently during the Tom Finney days of the 1950s.

Managers have come and gone with a regularity rare even in this precarious game - illustrious former players like Bobby Charlton, Nobby Stiles and, naturally, Tommy Docherty. This season there have been up to eight first team players injured concurrently, attendances are down to 4,000, the club is in the red and the other day, just for good measure, the old floodlight pylons were declared unsafe and had to be pulled down.

Yet the story is not unique. In July this year just 36 of Britain's 92 league clubs were showing a pre-tax profit, and a total of 46 were trading with liabilities in excess of assets. The ones hardest hit in a general pattern of decline have been the great old clubs of the industrial towns and no place bears witness to the trend more starkly than Preston.

Near the Deepdale ground, with its mocking capture of more than 20,000, are the husks of the old cotton



The Preston spirit: the club's travelling fans, whose Wembley dreams ended in a 7-3 defeat at Walsall on Saturday

THE RISE AND FALL OF PRESTON NORTH END



Cup win: Shankly and Tom Smith (top) in '38

1881: club formed; 1885: turned professional; 1888: founder member of the league; 1889: winners of League and FA Cup "double".

League division since 1920; 1920, Div 1; 1925, Div 2; 1934, Div 1; 1949, Div 2; 1951, Div 1; 1961, Div 2; 1970, Div 3; 1971, Div 2; 1974, Div 3; 1978, Div 2; 1981, Div 3; 1985, Div 4.

League champions: 1889, 1890.

Runners-up: 1891, 1892, 1893, 1906, 1953, 1958.

FA Cup winners: 1889, 1938.

Runners-up: 1888, 1922, 1937, 1954, 1964.

Record victory: 25-0, against Hyde (FA Cup 1st round, 1887). Record defeat: 0-7 against Blackpool (Div 1, 1948).

Record transfer fee received: £765,000 for Michael Robinson, 1979.

Record transfer fee paid: £35,000 for Steve Elliott, 1979. Most capped player: Tom Finney, 76 (England).

Present manager: Tommy Booth. Present league position: 22nd in Div 4.



Tom Finney - 'Preston to his toecaps'

mill and the rows of terraced streets whose lives they dominated. Inside the ground you can almost feel the presence of glorious ghosts and cock-a-hoop crowds. Up in the clubhouse hangs a portrait of Finney in his pomp, a Roy of the Rovers figure straight from the days of Ovaline and the cigarette card. They have hung him right opposite the door of the boardroom.

On the other side of the door sits Mr Keith Leeming, club chairman for the past three years and a local farmer by trade. Mr Leeming says, without the hint of a joke, that the club's best recent investment has been a coach, and he is not talking about the human variety. "We bought it a few years ago for £5,000 and it's already paid for itself ten times over."

It seems impossible that such a noble old club is reduced to doing sums which the newer giants like Liverpool would view as petty cash. Yet those are the realities. To hire a coach costs £300 a day, including driver and fuel. That, on top of an overnight stop for a party of 18 or 20 at £20 a head, is money North End can ill afford.

The fact is that the club has no

assets left. Eighteen months ago they sold the main stand to Preston Council for £125,000; but each year for the past seven years have paid out £100,000 on ground improvements. As a second division club seven years ago they had to meet certain standards imposed by the League, and they have had to continue meeting them even though they dropped to the third just three years later in 1981.

The reasons for falling gates are many and complex, and two of them were plain to see in Preston at the end of last week. On Saturday morning the railway station was teeming with soccer fans, but not a North End among them. Here were the reds and whites of major city sides, off to see Manchester United at home to Spurs, or Liverpool meeting West Brom at Anfield.

At the same moment Steve Davis was travelling from an impersonal hotel in the town centre to the Guildhall to defend his Coral UK Open Snooker Championship (for prize money worth more than half North End's home take for an entire season). The place was filling up to view the new breed of TV Snookerstar in action. Thirty-five years ago that crowd might have been up at

Deepdale, roaring Bill Shankly's North Enders to new heights.

Then there is the M6, speeding cars and coaches to the brighter lights of the top divisions - Merseyside, the Midlands, even London. The new road network has played a major role in dispersing soccer's old town loyalties in favour of regional allegiances.

Crisis clubs like Preston blame yet another culprit, the abolition of the maximum wage in 1961. This, they say, led to an inflationary spiral with which they could not compete. North End's wages may not sound much, but they all add to the overheads: a 25-year-old with a few years' first team experience could expect to earn £240 a week, with a youngster of 18 commanding about one third of that.

Mr Ted Griffith, one of the directors and the club's historian, reckons that in order to get a gate of 20,000 at Deepdale the match would have to attract 10 per cent of the club's natural catchment. Liverpool, meanwhile, need only tap 0.8 per cent of their equivalent area to have a crowd of 40,000.

Clubs in the lower divisions are now facing a further threat - the prospect of being cast adrift from the League if the elite of the first division

have their way and form a new "super-league".

The very notion fills Mr Griffith with contempt: "This league is 92 clubs. As far as I'm concerned, that's it. What they're proposing is so shortsighted it shocks me. The third and fourth divisions have been a nursery, a recruiting ground for the top clubs. They always have been."

"There's downright arrogance about it. Who's to say these so-called super-clubs have a God-given right to stay at the top indefinitely?"

At Deepdale, the past in general and Finney in particular hang in the air like a benign but daunting presence. It is hardly his fault. He is a Preston man to his toe caps; 14 years in the first team from 1946-1960, now president of the club, freeman of the town, and chairman of the local health authority.

He is now 62, glowing with health. "We've got a first division set-up here," he says. "And nothing on the field. I must be honest. This is a very poor side. We're not good enough to get out of the fourth division. We may be able to offer new players a place in the team, but we just can't promise them much money."

"In my day we were quite happy with what we got. We were on ten-and-twelve, that's £10 a week in the summer and £12 in the playing season. It may not sound much, but it was more than twice the five or so which you'd have got in the building trade."

Even now, against the run of play, the club bosses are predicting a revival, for two reasons. First, when all the improvements are completed, there will be more money available to spend on new players; second, next year the ground will be brought into the late 20th century, offering new leisure facilities to the town.

"I'll tell you what would be grand," says Finney. "An Elton John, a nice rich sheikh - and a Bill Shankly. Ah yes, Shanks."

Britain's bosses set for a showdown

This week the Confederation of British Industry is meeting in Harrogate, Yorkshire, for its annual conference, normally a gathering of like-minded spirits passing anodyne resolutions, but the indications are that this time it will be different. The captains of industry are getting restless.

The Government is not being seen as helpful to industry as they believe it should; a feeling reflected in last week's comment by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's autumn statement.

He said: "There is little in the Chancellor's autumn package for industry. Mr Lawson will be judged on how quickly he can get interest rates down and by the shape of the spring Budget."

The CBI - which next year celebrates its 21st anniversary - represents 230,000 businesses, or, employees, half the nation's workforce. Its members include most of the 100 "biggest" companies, including nationalized industries, and also many small firms. In fact, half its members are small firms employing 250 people or fewer.

Its membership is diverse, and it has to serve a spread of interests which do not always coincide.

This became clear after Sir Terence's promise five years ago of a "bare knuckle" fight to reverse industrial decline. He accused the Government of not taking industry seriously, and won the plaudits of manufacturers, but not of non-manufacturing members.

Sir Terence, the former managing director of Ford of Great Britain, who joined the CBI in 1980, was reminded that strong currencies and high interest rates may be bad for industry, but they can benefit banks and importers.

Today the membership stretches from the high streets (including most of the big supermarket groups) to food production, textiles, engineering, mining and construction, banks, insurance companies and accountancy firms.

There are increasingly strained relations with Nigel Lawson

There is even talk now of the name changing to the Confederation of British Business to more accurately reflect its wider membership.

But manufacturing remains the CBI's raison d'être. When it gave evidence to the House of Lords' Select Committee on Overseas Trade - which produced the denunciation of government policy towards manufacturing industry - it is believed to have been talking to an inquiry which, behind the scenes, it helped to set up.

As an organization it is non-party political, which is not to say it is not highly political in lobbying on behalf of the interests of business and commerce. As it meets, this week, it is obvious that there are increasingly strained relations with Mr Nigel Lawson, who, like Mr Norman Tebbit, sees the organization as a potential ally of the corporate state.

In its policy work the CBI sees itself as having a dual role: in the short term, to react vigorously to any proposals affecting industry, in the longer

term, to make its own constructive contributions.

The shorter term can sometimes produce the short fuse, for there is a growing impatience with the Government's attitude towards businessmen. This impatience spilled over when Sir Terence criticized the Chancellor at the last meeting of the National Economic Development Council for "tying British industry's shoe-laces together" through his exchange rate policy.

Mr Lawson was quick to react, stating on radio the following day that the incident would never have happened if Sir James Clesmanson, the CBI president, had been there.

His comment was seen at Centre Point, the headquarters of the CBI, as the old trick of divide and rule.

While Sir James is sympathetic to the Government's overall philosophy, he has not hesitated at expressing his anger at some of its measures.

Many senior staff come from Whitehall or from industry

But the real policy-making body of the CBI is its council, which meets once a month. Backed by a CBI staff of 520 - since Sir Terence Beckett became director general he has reduced the total by 34 per cent - the chairman of committees can easily get their way.

Sir Kenneth Durban, chairman of Unilever, and chairman of the all-important CBI economic and financial policy committee, can easily hold sway with his avuncular style of advocacy, mastery of detail and wry sense of humour. Another is David Wigglesworth, chairman of the economic situation committee.

Wigglesworth, the group chief executive at the Bournes Corporation based in Derby, is widely tipped to succeed Sir Terence as president, now that the powers that be have shaken off traditional suspicions of anyone provincial. This first became evident when David Nickson, chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries in Edinburgh, was designated as the man to succeed Sir James Clesmanson when he terminates his two-year term of office next year.

Many of the senior staff are recruited from Whitehall - or, secondarily, from industry. John Caff, the director of the economic department, came from the Treasury, and Maurice Hunt was recruited from the Department of Trade and Industry to become director of membership promotion. Last year subscriptions - the lowest fee is £100 - raised nearly £6.5 million.

Sir Terence can be in his element at the council meetings, more at ease with an audience whose mores he can readily understand than in some of his public performances. The down image seen on television and projected in the press is one side of his character, but there is another side, and one which reveals a sense of humour, warmth and social concern.

That side, however, is unlikely to be on show this week.

Michael Hatfield

The author is a former CBI principal information officer.

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Why we all dream of a white Christmas

The traditional image of our winter, reflected in many Christmas cards, is one of frost and snow. In many cases the scenes depicted are of a carnival atmosphere with people, young and old, cavorting on the ice.

No doubt there was a time when winters were significantly colder than in recent decades. The period between 1550 and 1850, often termed the Little Ice Age, was marked by more frequent cold spells.

The first accurate depiction of a snowy northern winter - February in *Les Riches Heures du Duc de Berry* - painted in 1415 by the Limbourg brothers - explores the theme of sitting by the fire. While the shepherd and the woodcutter go about their labours in the snow-covered fields, the dominant motif is the pleasure of sheltering indoors.

The notion of a winter as a holiday is reflected in many landscapes of the Little Ice Age. Even in Bruegel's ground-breaking treatment of winter, *Hunters in the Snow*, the sombre plodding figures of the hunters and their dogs are balanced by the distant groups of peasants skating, playing hockey and curling on the ice.



The carnival atmosphere dominates many of the early Dutch winter landscapes. The densely peopled panoramic pictures of Avercamp in the National Gallery show what looks like the entire population dispersing themselves on the ice.

Frost Fairs were held on the Thames in the 17th and 18th centuries. In the extreme example of 1684, when the river was frozen for over a month, *Hondius'* picture in the London Museum shows huge numbers of people on the ice and Evelyn's diary records that coaches plied along the ice between Westminster and the Temple. There was bull-baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes.

Not all landscapists took such a romantic view of winter's icy grip. By the mid-17th century Dutch artists like van Ostade and Raaijdael were representing a much gloomier scene.

Among the rare examples of pictures which show what life on the land in winter was really like few can equal Sir George Clausen's *Winter Work* painted in 1883-84. Showing a family working in a bleak muddy field trimming and stacking beet, it is winter shorn of all romanticism. Small wonder that snow and ice were greeted as an occasion to interrupt such drudgery.

Charles Dickens struck a ready chord when describing Christmas at Dingley Dell in *Pickwick Papers*. The picture of Mr Pickwick sliding on the ice fitted perfectly into the traditional mould.

In using pictures of past winter holidays to celebrate Christmas - even if it is now a rarity to have snow at the time and if we did it would be a major inconvenience - we are drawing on a deep-seated folk memory.

W. J. Burroughs

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 803)

ACROSS

1. Ruin (5)
2. Bob (7)
3. Buffalo (5)
4. Forbear (7)
5. Investigator (8)
6. Backless shoe (4)
7. Condemnation (11)
8. Wander (4)
9. Roundabout (8)
10. Well-being (7)
11. Additional (5)
12. Small amount (7)
13. Minister's house (5)

DOWN

1. Imitate (6)
2. Grand view (5)
3. Own species eater (5)
4. Foreign reporter (13)
5. Fissure (4)
6. Shoulder blade (7)
7. Over there (6)
8. Sodium (6)
9. Draw in (7)
10. Peruse (6)
11. Bombard (6)
12. Committed (5)
13. Decree gradually (4)

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MONDAY PAGE

The royal hunt of the jewels

Fascinated by the royal family's dynasty of gems, fashion editor Suzy Menkes embarked on a long odyssey to discover their history

The most fabulous collection of jewels in the modern world is worn by the British Royal Family. Yet the glittering gems are the most private and personal part of our royal heritage. I started to research the royal jewels from a fashion editor's instinct that gems not only suggest opulence and majesty but also reveal the character and personality of their owners. My detective work, over three years and across three continents, led to a book, *The Royal Jewels*, published this week. With official help I learnt the major pieces in the Queen's collection and recognized them like favourite children. There was Queen Victoria's sapphire brooch, given to her by Albert on their wedding day. From Victoria, too, came the Jubilee necklace with a monumental pearl and diamond crown as its centrepiece.

I discovered that the Queen's familiar circle tiara, hung like a mobile with lustrous pearls, was once the property of the exotic Russian Grand-Duchess Vladimir. With the help of William Summers of Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, I traced Princess Diana's bow knot tiara with its bobbing pearls back to Queen Mary and the First World War.

I was curious, not about what I was told, but about what I observed — the diplomatic silence on the subject of Indian jewels, the confusion surrounding Queen Mary's overwhelming acquisitions, the apparent lack of any official list of which jewels were Crown property and which were personal gems, the frozen responses to the name of the Duchess of Windsor.

The photographic archives at Windsor and the library at The Times yielded revelations — the Queen Mother's favourite necklace of looped diamonds and pearls was around Princess Alexandra's neck on her wedding day, "Granny's tiara" and the same drop pearl brooch appeared on both Queen Mary and the Queen.

The first delight was the discovery that the ledger of Queen Victoria's purchases at Garrard for her entire reign was crumbling in a cupboard at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The three months of lunch hours I spent decoding the salesman's Gothic



The Queen's most familiar tiara (above) of interlaced diamond circles, hung with pearls, has a romantic history. It was made for the exotic Grand Duchess Vladimir, smuggled out of Russia during the Revolution, under the nose of the Bolsheviks in a battered Gladstone bag and acquired by Queen Mary (left). She wears it with the alternate emerald drops, part of the Cambridge suite, which were gems originally won in a Frankfurt lottery. Queen Mary clawed back the emeralds (which include her central necklace) in 1911 from the mistress of her late brother, the feckless Prince Frank of Teck.

script introduced me to Victorian taste, some of the major pieces in the royal collection, and a deeper understanding of the character of Queen Victoria who bought diamonds and her favoured rubies with a surprisingly open hand and who indulged her passion for trinkets at the same time. The teeth of Albert's first stag were set in silver, baby Louise had her name spelled out in gems on a bracelet, and the royal collie dog was carved into crystal.

A letter in the London Library described a mourning Queen Victoria decked out in Indian gems. It was a short bus ride from there to the India Office Library in Blackfriars Road, where I was transported to the world of the Maharajahs, who greeted the future Edward VII in 1876 with solid gold bath tubs, elephants with painted ears and silver anklets and a cornucopia of

gems. A torrent of jewels poured in from the Indian Empire and it is hard to trace the rest-gems. At Cartier in Paris I found positive proof of one such transformation — an airy and elegant Edwardian diamond choker, culled from a massive Indian necklace in 1904. I believe that India was the inspiration of Queen Alexandra's opulent Edwardian style, and that the emeralds removed from that particular imperial tribute are the origin of the legend of the "Alexandra Emeralds".

Jewels that the Duchess of Windsor might have "got away with" is a subject that has obsessed the British public for 50 years. I searched for the mythical emeralds for three years through records in New Delhi, in the photographs of emigré and exiled

Russians in France, Canada and America. I wept tears of frustration on a mean Paris street when I discovered that the Duchess of Windsor's aged maid had died five days before our promised meeting. On the road to discovery I also dug up other stories and other emeralds. I sifted through 2,047 photographs of Queen Mary before I saw her wearing the globular cabochon platinum-set emeralds — proof that they were a wedding present from the Queen to her new daughter-in-law. That information was freely handed out by the Palace last week when Princess Diana chose to tie the necklace round her head.

"The Royal Jewels" by Suzy Menkes. It is published by Grafton Books, a division of Collins publishing, on Thursday at £14.95.

TALKBACK

Banish this stigma of illegitimacy

From Sue Slipman, Director, National Council for One Parent Families, 255 Kenilworth Road, north London

Heather Kirby's article "Born the Wrong Side of the Law" (November 4), not only highlighted the absurd anomalies in the law relating to children born outside marriage, but also demonstrated just how complicated and confusing this area of law is.

So little attention has been given to illegitimacy that many solicitors and other professionals are unaware of the law and fail to give accurate information and advice.

Take the case of Liz Lambert, mentioned in Heather Kirby's article: the fact that her three children were all conceived during her marriage means that they are all legitimate, even though her youngest child was born after her parents had divorced. Ms Lambert was advised wrongly that her youngest child is illegitimate — he would only have been illegitimate if he had been conceived after the divorce, even though he shared the same father as the two elder brothers.

Similarly, the mother from Brighton has been living under the misapprehension that her son cannot inherit from his well-off father. The truth is that an illegitimate child can now inherit from both mother and father, whether or not they make a will — but has no right to inherit from other relatives who die intestate.

If the law was changed to remove all forms of legal discrimination against children born outside marriage, these distinctions would be irrelevant. The National Council for One Parent Families is asking people who were either themselves born outside marriage, or who have illegitimate children, to write to us, in confidence, about their experiences. We hope that by gathering together information from those directly affected by these absurd, complex and discriminatory laws, we can persuade Parliament to give time and effort to push through the necessary changes in legislation.

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Meek and mousey? I'm already a Real Person

It would be hard to take a church attitude towards the Campaign for Real People, launched earlier this year to persuade journalists not to use stereotypes when writing about disadvantaged and misrepresented groups. Only a meek and mousey group could claim to prefer Artificial People, along with plastic flowers and mock caviar.

But I am uneasy that the C for RP is out to challenge the "sexist media coverage of women", a group which is becoming visibly less disadvantaged and misrepresented with each day that dawns. I noticed this when I went to speak to the Cambridge University Industrial Society, where there was hardly room on the platform to accommodate all the brilliant female executives crowded on it to give their views about women in business and industry.

The female undergraduates in the audience didn't look particularly put upon either. When Anne Watts, the Career Planning Manager (Equal Opportunities for Women) from the NatWest, insisted that when they started to work it would be for life, except for a three-and-a-half-year break to have children, they nodded sagely and wrote it down in their notebooks, instead of burning into tears of misery as I should certainly have done at that age.

A brief dream of domestic fantasy

At the time, I craved to carry the labels "mother of three" and "busy housewife" which are precisely the words that the Campaign for Real People is objecting to.

Since I would have regarded the news that there were decades of paid work in front of me as a life sentence, it was just as well that I was allowed a brief dream of domestic fantasy.

I am afraid that when it was my turn to speak I scattered stereotypes around as though there were no tomorrow. I told them about the managing director who, noticing that, at lunch-time, his female workforce was still working away with a desk-side sandwich while the male staff disappeared for hours of drunken feasting, was



PENNY PERRICK

now committed to a 50 per cent female staffing ratio.

A woman television executive on the platform objected strongly to this rosy picture. In her company, she said, she was the one who took the longest and most rip-roaring lunches. For me to picture the working woman as meek, mousey and over-conscious was to do her a disservice.

And yet this brilliant tele-mogul wasn't stereotype-free herself. She claimed that since she could afford a desirable house and an expensive motor car on her own salary, what she really needed was not a husband but a wife, so that when she came home from work, someone else would have fixed the leaking washing-machine and cooked the dinner.

Only men don't do that any more, at least not according to the New Stereotype. What they do is sneak home from work before you do and get busy on a monkish roudale before painting an amusing mural on the walls of the spare bedroom. I blame the Campaign for Real People for not putting across the New Stereotype strongly enough. The world would appear a far more charming place if one were urged to report "The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has curly eyelashes and several small children, said yesterday . . ."

Car couture

Some women dress with men in mind, some women dress for themselves and some even choose their wardrobe according to what their mother-in-law thinks appropriate. But the time may be coming when we dress for our car. I mean, one couldn't really tootle about in a Zandra Rhodes designed Renault 5S in anything other than one of Zandra's frocks with matching squiggly eyebrows.

And now Ferrari have got into the act by showing Gianfranco Ferré clothes at the preview of their latest range of runarounds. Forced elegance at the wheel defeats the whole purpose of having a car — which is that it is the only mode of travel that allows you to take the children to school wearing a coat over your nightdress. Car ownership also means that you can go on long journeys with all your possessions stuffed into gipping plastic carriers instead of having to fork out on inflated suitcases. Getting all gussied up to be worthy of your car is left for all that envious world would be able to see of your auto-related wardrobe, you might as well be wearing it in a darkened room as hidden behind a steering-wheel.

I think the Campaign for Real People should realize that



The enchanting bow-knot tiara (above) was a present from the Queen to the Princess of Wales on her marriage in 1981. The tiara has 19 drop pearls below lovers' knots of diamonds. It was made for Queen Mary (left) by Garrard, the Crown Jewellers. In 1914, using pearls Queen Mary had been given as a wedding present in 1893. It was inspired by an almost identical bow-knot tiara made for Princess Youssoupev in Russia. Queen Mary's tiara was originally made with an extra row of upstanding pearls. Her 11-strand pearl and diamond choker has been inherited by the Duchess of Gloucester.



Queen Victoria (left) invested in jewels as visible symbols of majesty. Her diamond collet necklace is part of the jewel dynasty she founded and has been worn by each successive Queen or consort. The Queen Mother's brooch (above) was a Diamond Jubilee present to Queen Victoria from her Household in 1897. Another Victoria heirloom is the Jubilee necklace of pearl and diamond trefails that is a favourite with the Queen, originally presented to Queen Victoria in 1887, using the residue of money subscribed for building the Albert Memorial.

Some of the jewels came with their own story line, trailing 1,000-year pedigrees. The mighty Koh-i-noor diamond bears a tale of greed, lust and conquest, and was nearly lost when a conquering British official left it in his tunic pocket and gave it to his servant to wash. A poignant episode in the "Royal Heritage" television film of 1969 shows the Queen carrying the carved Timur ruby, the "light of the world", wishing that she could have a dress made in order to wear this piece of history. She never has.

The jewels that are not worn became as intriguing as the more public gems. I started to add up the tiaras and necklaces, the myriad brooches and jewels in the Queen's vast collection. I asked about the presentation gifts that occasionally surface as news, or are even tinged with scandal. Royal family and household alike dropped an impenetrable glass screen.

I became interested in the modern jewellery designers whom the Prince of Wales has patronized and whether Princess Diana has added another charm to her bracelet. I also studied the origin of the Cullinan diamond, which yielded the world's most impressive brooch. Our unostentatious Queen wore it last March with a corge sitting on her lap. She calls it "Granny's chips".

"Granny" — the indomitable, majestic Queen Mary — is for me the

most interesting character in the book. As a fashion editor I admire the taste and style the Duchess of Windsor brought to her fabulous collection of jewels. But the mystery, the intrigue and the potent power of jewels lies not in the "Alexandra emeralds", which I finally discovered were sold up by Queen Alexandra's daughter and bought as baubles by the Duke of Windsor for his wife.

Queen Mary is the chief suspect in this entire royal detective story. She is the person who adored, acquired and categorized the jewels. She took the gems from her exiled Russian relatives, bought them at knock-down prices or, in the words of the witty diarist Sir Henry "Chips" Channon, "she begged all the best".

Queen Mary, not the Duchess of Windsor, is at the glittering heart of the royal jewel collection. Hers was the passion, hers the pride, and hers the rivulets of diamonds to pass on to her granddaughter, the Queen.

TOMORROW

Like grandfather, like grandson: today's men's fashion

THE TIMES DIARY

Now the Good news

Top *Mirror* executives have indeed been working on a new paper, as I speculatively suggested last week. It is a full-colour tabloid called *Good Day*, has a cover price of 15p, and is said to be even further downmarket than the *Mirror* itself - more akin to *Weekend*. Jo Foley and Mike Taylor, respectively numbers three and four on the *Mirror*, one other Holborn Circus employee, and Bob Houston, a former editor of the *NUM* newspaper, *The Miner*, worked secretly on a dummy copy at Senator Graphics, a typesetting company in Southwark, for seven consecutive days and finished it last Thursday. No other employees of the company were allowed to see the proofs, which were always kept face down. Nor were the others told anything about the nature of the project. Before they left, the quartet destroyed all evidence of their work. The dummy, I gather, was proudly presented to Robert Maxwell at Mirror Group headquarters, where all 6,000 staff face dismissal on Friday unless drastic reductions are achieved.

Just in case

A service to pray for this week's Geneva summit was held at St Albans Cathedral last night. The Soviet and US embassies were both invited to send representatives. The Americans declined. The Russians, officially Godless, accepted.

Desserted

Harvey Thomas, the PR supremo at Tory Central Office, does it. At a recent lunch for senior journalists in a smart London hotel, he placed a portable telephone ostentatiously on the bar top. No one rang. Underneath, he then sat through lunch with it 'twixt the salt and pepper pots. Still no one rang. Perhaps Margaret should confiscate his James Bond videos.

Mac knife

As the far-right Federation of Conservative Students continues its attempt to oust its honorary life patron, Edward Heath, I learn that FCS cronies in the Young Conservatives want to dispose of their life patron, Lord Stockton. Following his attack on Thatcherite policies last week, the executive of the Greater London Young Conservatives has voted to propose the abolition of Stockton's post. The "wet" national YC executive will reject the proposal, of course, but may find the argument hard to refute. Stockton should go, it runs, because his denunciation of the sale of state assets must be acutely embarrassing to the YC president, energy secretary Peter Walker, the man who is masterminding the sale of British Gas.

Sloppy disk

Not all Tories are yes-men. A writer in the party's high tech advice sheet *Micronews* accuses Conservative Central Office, under the Gummer regime, of "dithering ineffectiveness" when it came to computers. "Perhaps the Central Office department involved in computerization and direct mailing should be privatized," the correspondent adds.

Hunted down

Ken Livingstone's female advisers have finally prised that infamous green safari suit from his back. Livingstone is being immortalized in wax by Madame Tussauds, who have insisted he donate authentic clothing. Although the GLC leader fought a brave rearguard action, I'm told, his staff were adamant that the only suitable place for the offending two-piece was the Chamber of Horrors.

BARRY FANTONI



'Just in time, I was seriously considering painting pictures that might sell.'

Newham new boy

Following former GLC deputy leader John McDonnell's appointment to a new job at Camden Council, good news for the GLC's controversial arts chairman Peter Pitt. The teacher-turned-fulfillment councillor is set to be confirmed as Newham Council's assistant director of leisure services.

Unplugged

A mole sends me confidential resolutions of Peckham Labour Party condemning the allegedly "slandereous" Neil Kinnock and the "disgraceful" Labour NEC with regard to the Youth Trade Union Campaign. My informant goes on to ring and arrow item 10 on the agenda: "Officers' Report on Press Leaks."

PHS

Blame the bosses, not the schools

by John Rae

Education is becoming the scapegoat for the relative decline of British industry. Incompetent managers, conservative unions and baffled politicians have convinced themselves that if only the teachers would change their attitude and their curriculum, British goods and services would soon reconquer the world's markets. The annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry debates the topic today. What no one seems to have asked, let alone demonstrated, is whether there is a direct connection between what goes on in schools and the nation's industrial performance.

The argument for a connection goes like this. British industry has declined because the education system has been instrumental in creating an anti-industrial culture: industry's vital contribution to the nation's quality of life is not recognized and industrial activity is held in such low esteem that the most able young head for more prestigious careers. In education, therefore, lies the key to Britain's industrial recovery.

So widely and uncritically is this argument accepted that the principal aim of Industry Year in 1986 is to counter the alleged anti-industrial bias in our education system. What exactly is this bias and how is it

supposed to affect industrial performance?

The ethos of our schools is criticised for being remote from economic reality. It is true that the old-style public schools in particular encouraged snobbery towards those who made their living by producing goods and services. But that attitude is as rare today as the tradesman's entrance to a suburban villa. Modern pupils have the kind of fascination with money that characterized the late 18th century, when the English were at their most acquisitive and entrepreneurial.

Ironically, it is this openness to pecuniary opportunity that helps to account for the unpopularity of industry. Industry does not pay enough: the City does. Add to this industry's extraordinary inability to improve its lacklustre image and you do not need to dress up an anti-industrial bias to explain its low rating.

Nor is the curriculum a convincing villain. It does emphasize theoretical skills at the expense of practical, but in Japan curriculum and teaching method emphasise the practical even less, without any apparent adverse affect on its

industrial performance. There are good educational arguments for making craft, design and technology compulsory subjects but to believe that such changes will have a significant impact on the competitiveness of British industry is to live in a fantasy world.

There is a fundamental flaw in the cause and effect argument. Many British industrial enterprises are very well run and are highly successful in international markets. It cannot be true that these successful businesses are managed and staffed by individuals who have somehow bypassed the education system. If the same schools produce the good and the bad manager, the positive and the negative workforce, the connection between schools and industrial performance is at best tenuous.

It is time we woke up to the fact that our industrial decline is not going to be reversed by changes in the education system. In the long term, initiatives already in train to make schools and industry more aware of each other's problems can only be helpful, but will not in themselves increase industrial

efficiency. That can be achieved only if industry puts its own house in order.

Apart from making salaries for graduates competitive, and looking to its image, industry should put more money and faith in business education. One of the ablest boys I have known at Westminster has just passed out top of the Harvard Business School. Why did he have to go to the United States? We have business schools at London and Manchester, and at the Centre for Management Studies at Templeton College, Oxford. But we have not yet established a centre of excellence in business education. This is at least partly because the industrial community is not sufficiently convinced of the value of professional management training.

The motorcycle industry failed because it went on producing large-engined machines when the world market was swinging to small engines. Should this strategic error be blamed on the education system, or on the absence of managers with professional training? I do not think there can be much doubt about the answer.

The author retires in April after 16 years as headmaster of Westminster School.

As Derek Hatton sees bankruptcy becoming reality, Peter Davenport reviews the steps being taken to minimize the damage

Can Liverpool cope with the crunch?



churches combined to replicate the social care activities of the City Council, the many voluntary organizations and the Manpower Services Commission even if it were desirable, which the church leaders feel it is not.

In conclusion it warns: "It has to be recognised that the foregoing advice would only be first aid in what is an unprecedented situation. We hope it will give guidelines for good practice while avoiding churches' inadvertently raising expectations which they cannot then meet."

The crisis has already had its effect on many departments, although the education service has suffered most. Textbooks and materials have been in short supply, grants for students delayed and one college has reported concern about the effects of the situation on the health of its staff.

The first effects of bankruptcy will be apparent from today, as 12,000 council manual workers have been told by shop stewards not to report for work. This will end refuse collection close libraries, leave highways, parks and gardens untended and bring housing repairs to a halt.

The situation facing 80,000 pupils in 250 city schools is uncertain. Food for meals and other supplies have been ordered only until the end of the week and the council has said it does not regard education as an essential service to be maintained.

Teachers have been told to continue to report for work for the time being, although they will refuse to work without pay. By the end of the week schools will begin to close even if teachers are available because there will be no heating and no caretakers, no food for dinners and dwindling education supplies.

The position of teachers in regard to children's safety in their care is unclear. One teacher said: "While we are employed we are covered by the council's accident insurance for anything that might happen. I certainly will not work if it means I risk a damages claim against me should a child be injured."

The council has alienated the national leadership of the Labour Party, union leaders and more than half its own workforce by its tactics of confrontation. It still retains the backing of the largest town hall union, the General Municipal and Boilermakers (GMBATU), which has the power simply to shut down all council buildings. Whether senior officers of the council will be permitted to work is unclear.

At the recent Conservative Party conference the Environment Secretary, Kenneth Baker, met a dozen senior journalists. They wanted to know how he intended to handle Derek Hatton and his colleagues. He was more interested in their suggestions and, one by one, he went around the table for ideas.

One television executive suggested that he should continue to sit back and do nothing - in the end Militant would defeat itself and do nothing but harm to the Labour Party. In effect that has been government strategy. Liverpool has been kept at arm's length with the deliberate intention of demonstrating that the problems are of the council's own making and that it is up to them to come up with solutions.

There are contingency plans within Baker's department, however, should the breakdown in services eventually become a serious threat to life or public health and safety. Action would then be co-ordinated by the regional emergency committee for the north-west, based in Manchester, with the major input from staff of the Merseyside task force. Government officials concede privately that such plans exist but are reluctant to elaborate publicly. "If we talk about it too much they will think we are here to rush in and pick up the pieces from the results of their policies. That's not the case; we will only act as the last resort," said one official. Questions about whether troops might take part are met without comment.

There is little hope that the bankruptcy can now be averted. In a high court move the teaching unions will try to win an injunction requiring the council to replace the illegal 9 per cent rate with one that covers planned expenditure. And on January 13 the 48 Labour councillors are to appeal in the High Court against their orders of surcharge for failing to set a rate earlier this year. If they are subsequently disqualified it would leave the Liberals with a clear majority on the council for at least 44 days before by-elections could, by law, be held. They would then be legally responsible for managing the city's finances but whether they would have the time or the resources to handle a worsening situation is uncertain.

In the meantime the people of Liverpool, who need real help to cope with high unemployment, urban deprivation and the other social ills of a once-great city, face the prospect of a very grim winter. For Neil Kinnock, for whom every appearance of Hatton spells a potential vote-losers for Labour, the prospect of the next few weeks and months must appear equally bleak.

do with fair competition, it must be made certain that, of two equal products, the national product is preferred". Strauss wrote in a recent letter to Kohl.

The argument gains force from the huge orders which Lufthansa, in common with British Airways and other major airlines, will need to place over the next 15 years to replace ageing and traffic doubles. But opponents say it has no substance: the government would still retain 55 per cent of Lufthansa voting shares; and the airline can be relied on to buy whichever aircraft suits its purpose best.

A key voice in the argument - that of Heinz Rühnau, Lufthansa chairman and a former minister under Helmut Schmidt - has remained meticulously silent in public, although privately he is said to oppose Kohl's proposals.

Pressure is on to promote a compromise between the pro and anti-privatization camps. But given the weight of national sentiment in matters of this kind, there is unlikely to be more than a tiny move towards BA's final solution.

Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Anne Sofer

In neutral - with drive

"Civil servants are servants of the Crown. For all practical purposes the Crown in this context means and is represented by the government of the day. ... The British Civil Service is a non-political and disciplined career service. Civil servants are required to serve the duly elected government of the day, of whatever political complexion ... the 'Armstrong Memorandum', a note on the 'Responsibilities of civil servants in relation to minister', February 1985).

"Constitutional convention, neutrality, public service ethics: they are sonorous concepts all, but they immobilize. Civil servants stay faithful not only to the state, but to the status quo. ... If no party reforms the machinery and the culture of the administrators, we can give up hope of change. ... No matter how good they are, they cannot take the initiative, for that is to usurp the minister's position. So who does the new work? (Norman Strauss, former special adviser to Mrs Thatcher, writing in *The Times*, November 6, 1985).

"There are problems of building support for radical economic and employment strategy and integrating this with other policy areas. The appointment of politically-committed strategy officers with particular skills and experience acknowledges the problems of developing and putting into practice radical policies within traditionally structured and socialised departments and committee frameworks" (Martin Roddy, of the School of Advanced Urban Studies, Bristol, in *Local Socialism? Labour councils and New Left Alternatives*, 1984).

This tit-for-tat debate on the proper relationship between politicians and public servants is full of doubt, distrust and vexation. What is evident from these quotations is that the conventional wisdom, being strongly challenged, and on identical grounds, from both right and left. The burden of the complaint is that civil servants - individually by temperament, and collectively by group tradition - are incapable of innovating and will resist change, and that if politicians want to achieve anything they will put their own people into powerful positions at the top.

Both right and left - despite their frustrated radicalism - recommend as an alternative a curiously half-cooked system. Neither proposes going over to the American system, with a clear sweep of the top tier officers after each election, and the career civil service firmly in place below that. Whatever one may think of such a system, with its risk of corruption and demotivating effect on career civil servants, it can, at least be seen to work. It means, for instance, a far wider range of dynamic and ambitious people running for local office and things happening quickly after a change of political power.

Instead, a curious compromise is suggested for Britain: a grafted-on system of political appointment, with the existing system surviving intact. The latter chunters on under its own steam, while the "politically appointed" special appointees buzz about among the bureaucrats - part spy, part confidant, part commissar. I have become familiar with this model of government in the new

municipal socialist empires in London. It has several disadvantages. At its worst it results in political friends being appointed to levels above their competence and deserts. Even at its best it means suspicion, confusion, interminable overlap and cross-consultation.

Under this system, it is never clear who is "politically appointed" and who is not. For example, some officers may, while being members of the Labour Party, adhere to the conventional model of "officer neutrality". But how do they make this clear - to the leading councillors, to other officers, to the opposition?

Unlike Whitehall, officers in local government have usually made themselves accessible to opposition councillors, although often these councillors have had neither the time nor the expertise to make full use of this opportunity. But with the increasing number of councillors under no overall control, officers are having to establish serious working relationships with all party-groups. There is a shift from the traditions of "neutral loyalty to the party in power" to a new style of impartial helpfulness.

As three-party politics advances from local to central government this reality may render the Armstrong model of the Civil Service obsolete. (It is, in any case, incomplete, as the following trial demonstrated: the Civil Service is accountable not merely to the Crown, but to the Crown in Parliament).

It is evident, therefore, that if we do not want to go over to the American system - and when even those most dissatisfied with the current system cannot bring themselves to recommend it I cannot see that happening - we must redefine the nature of Civil Service neutrality. It must be more genuinely neutral, and provide opposition MPs with both documents and access to senior officials. A freedom of information act would do more than anything to push the *Yes Minister* image into the past.

But we also need clarification of the position of political advisers. The most telling cry in the three passages above is Norman Strauss' "who does the new work?". For there is "new work" to be done that cannot in the nature of things be done within the Civil Service. The answer must be the funding of political advisers by political parties, and the funding of political parties by the state in order to make this a practicable proposition. Political advisers should act as added strength and expertise to their employers, the politicians, not as their eyes and ears of the Civil Service.

Meanwhile, in the absence of any definition, abuses are getting out of hand. The London Borough of Camden has just appointed as "Senior Policy Adviser", at £20,000 a year, John McDannell, former deputy leader of the GLC, who was sacked by his colleagues for trying to take London on the Liverpool road. Local Tories are crying foul and will no doubt press the Government for more controlling legislation. But the Government's house is hardly in order either.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington Specially gift warped

The Christmas season is on us once again, and the suicide rate is already rising as people start thinking of yet more ways to present. Before you reach for the arsenic or turn your personal stereo to full terminal volume, let *Moreover* Enterprises help you out of your seasonal misery. Today we announce a shopping list of perfect Christmas gifts, none of which has ever been on the market and all of which have been developed in our own workshops in Sinclair New Town.

Collapsible Windscreen Wipers. For the motorist sick and tired of getting parking tickets. Every time a traffic warden leaves a ticket, she puts it under your windscreen wiper - but what if your wiper falls off as she pulls it back? And what if she can't get it back on again? She will be too embarrassed to leave a ticket, that's what. This is guaranteed to happen every time with our false wipers which you put on your windscreen when you park in a prohibited area. This item follows up last year's very popular pre-mangled radio aerial, which deterred car vandals.

Hot Water Bottle Dryers. British hot water bottles have one unique feature - a series of herringbone ribs down the side which are impossible to get dry once you have wet them while filling the bottle. Towels just won't get into those deep crevices so you have to take a wet bottle to bed. But now, thanks to the *Moreover* Bottle Dryer which is actually contoured like the side of a hot water bottle, you can deal with it immediately. It can also be used for giving a herringbone pattern to the top of pies, or making herringbone shapes in miniature Japanese gardens or simply straightening out bones of herrings.

A Telephone Drinkmaker. Perhaps the ultimate meeting between the art of brewing and the science of electronics. Now at last you can phone home in advance to your robot drink machine and order whatever you want - so that it is waiting for you when you come in through the door! A pot of tea, a refreshing fresh orange juice or a carefully mixed Tequila Sunrise - it's all the same to this charming little gadget, which has a repertoire of more than 100 different cocktails. The deluxe version will decant claret an hour in advance and get it to room temperature. The super-

deluxe version will drink it for you - you fail to turn up.

Magnetic Bus Hooks. Many people suffer from being turned off buses, trains, planes, etc because they have to carry round long thin objects such as fishing rods, javelins, stiffs, vaulting poles, etc. Now their problems are over! You simply fix *Moreover* Magnetic Hooks to the outside of a London bus, inter-city train, etc, and leave your anti-social luggage in the open air where it can disturb nobody.

Weighty Pursuits. The new family game which can last for weeks and which at long last turns back the tide of civilisability by asking players such questions as "Explain how the concept of a supreme being can be accommodated with the existence of the Miss World Contest". "In what sense can Milton Keynes be said to have a centre?"

Pocket Lamin Sewing Machine. For those too lazy to sew up the ends of their new jeans but who just turn them up inside and then step into them put on of material every time they put them on. This little sewing machine does the job for you in a jiffy, with blue denim thread. In operation it's a bit like a stapling machine. To be quite honest, that's what it is - a stapler with blue staples. In windy weather you can also staple your jeans to your socks.

Television Monitor. At last! A gadget which will stop you watching any programme you do not wish to see, such as a party political broadcast, Somerset Levels, any quiz show or a news bulletin about Star Wars. You simply fix the *Moreover* Monitor to your TV after programming it to react to key words and pictures you particularly dislike. Every time it spots one of these, it switches to another channel. Among the words it reacts to as a matter of course are environment, ethnic, infrastructure, quizmaster, government, Lebanon, habitat and Lloyd-Webber.

Key pictures it will reject include shots of cruise liners taken from a helicopter, people being spoken to down over marshland, two people sitting in chairs and laughing at each other's jokes, archive footage of a motorway and anyone captioned "a hospital spokesman".

مكتبة من الكتب



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NO CHANGE ON UNESCO

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO's director-general, is in London today to persuade ministers and the general public that Britain should cancel its notice of withdrawal at the end of 1985 from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. He will appeal to British pride by describing Britain as the architect of reform, and to the British sense of honour by saying that "unprecedented concessions" were made at UNESCO's recent general conference in order to keep Britain in UNESCO. He will say that Britain, having agreed on UNESCO's future programme and budget, has entered into commitments which it would break if it now withdrew.

These fictions should cut no ice with ministers as they assess the impact on UNESCO of nearly two years of effort, consistently resisted by Mr M'Bow, to tackle the culpable incompetence of UNESCO's management, to impose financial discipline and accountability, to remove the political bias of its programmes and restore them to some relationship with UNESCO's original mandate, and in particular to limit the extraordinary powers which have enabled Mr M'Bow to run UNESCO for the past 11 years as his personal fief.

A WARNING TO THE SYNOD

There will be a contradiction in the symbolism when the Queen inaugurates the opening session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Westminster Abbey tomorrow. For the next five years of the synod's life is likely to be dominated by one issue, the ordination of women to the priesthood. It is paradoxical that a church which rejoices in having Her Majesty as its Supreme Governor should make such heavy weather of accepting women into the ranks of the clergy. It only adds to the paradox that the church's own leaders reach their pinnacles by way of the nomination of another great Englishwoman, the Prime Minister. But heavy weather will certainly be if the church is not to be seriously damaged by the storm the navigators will need all their skill.

The present process of debate and legislation will take all the five years of the new synod's existence to reach their destination, and possibly rather more. It all depends how receptive the synod is to proposals for dealing with dissent. It is likely to be asked to accept a system of "conscience clauses" whereby priests and bishops who cannot swallow the ordination of women will be allowed to maintain ecclesiastical "no-go" areas.

The majority of the church, which has clearly indicated that it wants women priests, would be allowed to have them. Those against will not be forced to

Ministers have set out clear criteria on all these counts. They have not been met.

The only remaining justification for a reversal of Britain's decision is that Rome was not built in a day and that further reform may be achieved. The executive board of UNESCO has, it is true, established a new sub-committee to "follow" the implementation of the petty adjustments so far dignified by the word reform. Its new chairman, Ivo Margan of Yugoslavia, is known to be independent. But the one clear result of the general conference, in Mr M'Bow's candid assessment, is that there will be no more reforms.

Before, during and after the conference he rejected the right of the executive board to limit his freedom of action. UNESCO's constitution, he insists, gives the board no power to monitor its secretariat. The trend towards tighter control by member states, he announced at the close of the general conference, has happily been reversed, "removing any risk" of enfeebling the secretariat.

UNESCO's disintegration has in any case probably progressed too far for it to be reversed. But Mr M'Bow's statement should finally give member governments the courage to say what they have known all along, but

which only the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Nakasone, has said in public: that Mr M'Bow is responsible for the crisis. And that only the certainty of his departure could resurrect any hope of saving UNESCO.

If M'Bow put UNESCO before his personal career he will say unequivocally that he will neither run for a third term in 1987 nor serve if elected. His visit to London provides the opportunity to do so before Britain's decision takes effect.

Even if M'Bow leaves, much more serious diplomatic effort will be required than has so far been exerted. Britain would have to upgrade the level of its representation in Paris, where it is the only major government not to maintain a team headed by an ambassador. The west would have to move beyond damage limitation to create a positive policy it has so far conspicuously lacked. Reforms would need to be far-reaching enough to persuade the United States to return.

The necessary conditions for such a radical change in UNESCO's fortunes no longer depend on Britain. Unless others now act, Britain would do a disservice not only to UNESCO but to the cause of the UN, if it fails to carry out the proclaimed intention to leave.

resign, nor forced to act against their consciences. It might at first seem very tolerant and very Anglican; and indeed the only possible solution. But the synod, even those members who devoutly want to see women ordained, had better look long and hard at what is a fairly dreadful prospect before buying it as the only way forward. It may yet prefer to retreat from such a destiny.

It has always been characteristic of Anglicanism, at least in its home country, that varieties of theological and liturgical style should co-exist by side. In theory such pluralism is corrected by the episcopal system, by common loyalty to one bishop whatever the preferences of churchmanship of his flock. There is a growing tendency, however, to extend this tradition of "comprehensiveness" into new areas, by increasing the degree of local discretion as an alternative to finding national policies.

It will also be suggested to this synod that each parish should have discretion over the admission-age of children to Holy Communion, and whether confirmation should come first. Perhaps in each case considered on its merits, in isolation, there is an argument for local discretion. Add them together, however, and the church begins to lose any coherence at all. The Church of England would drift even further towards being a loose federation of independent congregations. And the likelihood that "local discretion" is to be the offered solution to the far more serious issue of women priests would only confirm this pattern. It is not difficult to imagine two parishes side by side, one with women clergy, a "low" liturgy, liberal in doctrine, children at Communion at seven, marrying all-comers; the other clerically all-male, high, conservative in principles and practice, and more a rival than a partner to its neighbour.

The traditional comprehensiveness of the Church of England was traditionally balanced by uniformity of worship, so that however different were two parishes side by side, there was the fundamental common element to them both supplied by the Book of Common Prayer. But worship is now covered by another form of local discretion, the choice between the old prayer book and the Alternative Service Book, which itself offers numerous variations to suit various tastes. It is a basic change in the concept of comprehensiveness, shifting the weight from the virtues to the vices of that ecclesiastical "settlement".

In a mainly secular and pluralistic society there may come a point where the luxury of comprehensiveness is an indulgence greatly harmful to the church's witness, where it seems to stand for nothing at all or nothing in particular, and where it cannot compete in the market place of ideas because it has lost its distinctive voice.

THE OTHER SUMMIT

The "summit", appropriate enough for tomorrow's meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev, now seems overworked when applied to the regular meetings of West European leaders - whether the triennial gatherings of the European Council or more informal bilateral affairs such as today's between President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher.

Such regular bilateral "summits", started by de Gaulle and Adenauer back in the 1960s, now occur twice a year not only between France and Germany but also between each of those separately and Britain. Mrs Thatcher is said to have complained recently that they take up too much of her time. It would be understandable if she did make such a complaint, given the enormous pressure of business on any head of government these days and the large number of other foreign visitors she is in protocol bound to receive, but it would also be a pity.

The European Community now plays such an important part in all our lives, and its functioning is so crucially dependent on a good understanding between governments, that it is highly desirable for the political leaders of the major countries involved to meet frequently in circumstances of relative informality - particularly, as in the

present case and that of Dr Kohl's visit next week, when they do so in the run-up to a meeting of the European Council.

But there is a right and a wrong use of such bilateral relationships. They can backfire if, as happened in Milan last June, they are used to spring a last-minute package on unsuspecting partners. The Franco-German relationship is indeed central to the very concept of the Community as well as to its successful working, and there is a temptation for both governments to present every step forward as the fruit of a Franco-German initiative. M. Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, seemed to yield to this temptation last week when briefing correspondents during the meeting of the Twelve foreign ministers in Luxembourg, France and Germany, he said, had decided to turn their backs on "the Europe of small steps". They were going to produce a joint document covering all the issues dealt with by the inter-governmental conference (IGC) on the reform of the Community and do their utmost to push it through at the European Council meeting to be held in Luxembourg in two weeks' time.

Such dramatization of procedures may have some value for French and German public

opinion but may also be counter-productive if (as at Milan) it irritates other members of the Community. Milan turned into an exhibition of acrimony which did the Community little good. Since then the temperature has been lowered, the IGC has got to work, progress has been made on all the issues and differences on substance have been found not to be so great. Everyone has contributed to this process and no particular purpose is served by any one or two countries seeking to wrap it all up in a bundle and stamp it with their own initials.

The bilateral "summits" this week and next will be useful if they allow Britain to be associated in advance with the presentation of the issues at Luxembourg - though not if they go to the extent of attempting to replace a bilateral "directorship" with a trilateral one. Today's meeting should also allow French resentment to be assuaged by something like an apology for the unfortunate British handling of two recent issues: the Rainbow Warrior affair and the RITA/Parmigian contest. Mrs Thatcher's new-found enthusiasm for the "fixed link" across the Channel, and President Mitterrand's last-minute conversion to the European Fighter Aircraft, should provide the right atmosphere for a reconciliation, or rather a renewal of friendship.

English varieties of apples have been taken to most temperate parts of the world; and many varieties now grown here originated elsewhere. Golden Delicious, for example, was a chance seedling found in West Virginia. Kidd's Orange Red was raised in New Zealand; Crispin in Japan. Yours faithfully, D. A. HUNTER-JOHNSTON, Eastfield House, North Perrott, Crewkerne, Somerset.

Spreading apple tree

From Mr D. A. Hunter-Johnston. Sir, The letter from Sir Guy Pison about the Sturmer Pippin apple, which you print today (November 9), is most interesting. H. V. Taylor, in most interesting 1936, gave the same writing in 1936, gave the same account (with less detail) of the origin of this splendid apple but was not able to quote any authority earlier than 1880. The Sturmer Pippin is known to all apple lovers. When fully ripened

it is perhaps the finest of all really late-keeping dessert apples, but it needs a long, hot summer to bring it to perfection. That is why it is not grown commercially in England, but it does well in Tasmania. Your readers may be interested to know that there are upwards of 3,000 distinct varieties of apples now or formerly in cultivation, which are or have been known in different countries by more than 7,000 names.

Plea for a fair wind in Ulster

From Mrs James Prior

Sir, During the three years we recently spent in Northern Ireland, I was lucky enough to meet and get to know many people across Northern Ireland. I think not of political leaders but rather of those on the ground and actively involved in working for reconciliation.

I have watched Loyalists and Nationalists engaged together in activities for young people, encouraging them in recreational activities and in seeking outlets for enterprise and job-creation throughout the Province. I have met youth leaders devoted to cross-community activities and seen the work of Corrymeela where people of all faiths and political views meet and work together.

The voluntary organisations in Northern Ireland are probably more active and effective than here on the mainland - none more so than those involved with children and young people.

If political leaders in Northern Ireland really care about the next generation, if they are genuinely concerned about rising crime and the high levels of unemployment, they will reflect very carefully before embarking upon any actions that will jeopardise the progress already made towards reconciliation.

Youngsters of today are tomorrow's men and women. They will judge harshly those who do not give a fair wind to the agreement signed today.

Yours faithfully, JANE PRIOR, 36 Morpeth Mansions, SW1, November 15.

France and Unesco

From the Minister Counsellor at the French Embassy

Sir, In an article signed by Rosemary Righter on Unesco (November 11), *The Times* published the following judgement of the attitude taken by France and its Unesco representative: "For that [an effective veto policy] to materialise will have to be the playing of the joker in the pack. Having dragged their feet on reforms for two years, the French had incurred the universal wrath of their western colleagues by the time diplomats left Sofia. The final straw came when the British discovered by chance that Gisèle Halimi, France's Ambassador to Unesco, had signed a resolution congratulating M'Bow, on behalf of the EEC, but without consulting the EEC. They managed only in the nick of time to stop it going through."

These statements are incorrect. France has not dragged its feet on Unesco reforms. It was in fact on a joint French and British initiative that the temporary committee which initiated the main reforms adopted by the EEC was set up as early as 1983. It is also on France's proposal that the decision has just been taken to instruct a special committee of the executive board to oversee the implementation of the reforms.

Neither is it true that France's Unesco representative, Madame Gisèle Halimi, "signed a resolution congratulating M'Bow, on behalf of the EEC, but without consulting the EEC". That resolution was not initiated by France's representative.

At no time did Mme Halimi, who was to make a speech at the end of the conference in her capacity as member of the Bureau, express any intention to speak for or commit the European Economic Community. In fact, she made no reference to the resolution in her speech.

Yours faithfully, BOUILLANE DE LACOSTE, Minister Counsellor, French Embassy, 58 Knightsbridge, SW1, November 14.

Museum charges

From Mrs A. G. Kenyon

Sir, It occurred to me two weeks ago whilst lost somewhere in the labyrinthine corridors of the British Museum and the boilerhouse that, although I have some doubts as to paying upon entry to the Victoria & Albert Museum, I would on several occasions have gratefully donated £2 to a guide who would show me out, had there been one visible to rescue me!

The majority of construction disputes, which include building and civil engineering, are referred to arbitration. They frequently involve both complex issues and large sums of money. Arbitration imposes no restriction on the right of audience and should, therefore, give a good indication of how a free market in litigation would operate.

Strange to say, the services of the Bar have continued in undiminished demand in arbitration, and this is by no means limited to the specialist construction Bar. Of even more interest is the advent of the "lay advocate" in arbitration, who may be an employee of the party whom he represents, or an independent architect, surveyor or civil engineer.

This practice has been encouraged and promoted by bodies such as the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and, through recently revised rules of procedure, the Institution of Civil Engineers, in each case with the active assistance and backing of senior members of the Bar and of the judiciary.

Yours truly, MALCOLM GERRATT, Director, J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, Aldine House, 33 Welbeck Street, W1, November 12.

Country house heritage

From Mr T. W. A. Jackson-Stops

Sir, Having just returned from "The Treasure Houses of Britain Exhibition" in Washington, I appreciate more than ever the important role country houses have to play in encouraging tourism, one of this island's great earners of foreign currency.

It is essential that the families that own these properties only face capital tax burdens that they can meet or conditions for exemption from tax they can fulfil. Failing this, collections will be dispersed to the four winds of heaven and houses will be turned into apartments and hotels or will become museums. It must be recognised that the fac-

Obstacles to an effective EEC patent

From the President of The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents

Sir, Current negotiations on the Community Patent Convention (CPC) have the laudable objective of creating a Community patent effective throughout the EEC. The constitutional problems are so large that at least two countries have indicated that they will not participate.

The technical problems are difficult and, in view of the industrial and other patent advisers appointed by the Government, have not yet been solved satisfactorily. Nevertheless the Government is allowing the negotiations to be rushed to a conclusion.

About 12 years ago agreement was reached on the European Patent Convention for granting national patents. It has worked well. With much difficulty, provisional agreement was reached on the CPC. At British insistence the introduction of CPC was deferred, pending agreement on a package including also a system for litigating a Community patent.

Separate negotiations on this have led to a proposal for a Community Patent Appeal Court (Copeac), although the possibility of a major change in this is still under discussion.

The outline of the final CPC-Copeac package became clear in 1984. By then it was clear that Denmark and Eire, and perhaps Greece, would not participate, so that the concept of a Community patent has been lost and we will have instead a mini-CPC.

The package was criticised and some detailed improvements have been made. However, the Government's appointed advisers are still highly critical and there is opposition also in other countries. If the CPC part of the package

were good an inferior Copac might be tolerated, and vice versa, but the package combines an inferior CPC with an uncertain, and probably inferior, Copac. The system will add costs that small industry cannot bear and that large industry will prefer not to bear, and it may be shunned by its intended users.

It may damage the European patent system. It will be divisive between those countries in mini-CPC and those outside and will repeat the problems created in the financial world by dividing the Community between those inside the European monetary system and those outside. It will deter the day when a true Community patent can exist.

In October the Government supported in the Council of Ministers a decision to adopt a mini-CPC. A diplomatic conference to settle the final package is set for December 4 to 18. Although this is less than a month away, the essential papers on many of the issues to be decided still have not been produced for comment.

It is the Government's right to make a political decision contrary to the advice it receives, but the implementation of an unpopular political decision in a difficult technical area is unlikely to succeed if the Government does not heed its advisers. The diplomatic conference should be postponed to give time for proper consultation and for reconciling the practical difficulties with the desirable objective of a true Community patent.

Yours faithfully, P. R. B. LAWRENCE, President, The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0LH, November 12.

Boycott of S Africans

From Dr Richard Rathbone

Sir, The letter published today (November 13) from Professor Mandelstam and others about the pressure mounted against the organisers of the International Congress of Archaeologists at Southampton to ban South African scholars makes a series of general points against blanket academic boycotts. Some are well taken, others less so, for there are certainly cases where international recognition confers respectability upon scholars and scholarship actively involved in denying the essence of academic freedom.

The specific example which grounds their letter is, however, particularly worrying. The personal political attitudes of several of the archaeologists now prevented from attending the congress seems beside the point.

What does matter is the fact that a significant group of South African archaeologists have persistently and with courage provided the evidence which undermines the widely disseminated myths which are paraded as "history" in South African school textbooks.

Much of their letter is, however, particularly worrying. The personal political attitudes of several of the archaeologists now prevented from attending the congress seems beside the point. What does matter is the fact that a significant group of South African archaeologists have persistently and with courage provided the evidence which undermines the widely disseminated myths which are paraded as "history" in South African school textbooks.

These archaeologists have demonstrated in an incontestably scholarly

fashion that this and other significant "intellectual" underpinnings of Afrikaner nationalism theory are simply wrong. Banning them from attending conferences of this sort merely denies them the international recognition their work deserves and, by marginalising them, those who very properly condemn the perpetrators of apartheid play directly into the hands of those who, for other reasons, wish to silence these admirable scholars.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD RATHBONE, 17 St Paul's Place, N1, November 13.

From Professor E. T. Hall

Sir, May I share the dismay of my Oxford colleagues (Professor J. Mandelstam and others, November 13) concerning the exclusion of South African academics during the 1986 International Congress on Archaeology. There is widespread anger in academic circles and I hope the executive committee will cancel the whole conference rather than submit to blackmail by certain bigoted Southampton pressure groups.

However, if cancellation is impossible, may I, as the organiser of the Oxford post-congress tour, offer hospitality to academics of all nationalities, be they South Africans, Iranians, Russians or Martians.

Yours faithfully, E. T. HALL, University of Oxford, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, 6 Keble Road, Oxford, November 14.

Opening the Bar

From Dr John Uff, QC

Sir, Your call (leading article, November 12) for review of the restrictive practices of the Bar appears to assume that barristers and solicitors are the exclusive alternatives open to those who are not minded to conduct their disputes in person; and that but for these practices, a body of lucrative work would be undertaken by solicitors. Experience in the conduct of construction disputes by arbitration suggests that neither assumption would be correct.

The majority of construction disputes, which include building and civil engineering, are referred to arbitration. They frequently involve both complex issues and large sums of money. Arbitration imposes no restriction on the right of audience and should, therefore, give a good indication of how a free market in litigation would operate.

Strange to say, the services of the Bar have continued in undiminished demand in arbitration, and this is by no means limited to the specialist construction Bar. Of even more interest is the advent of the "lay advocate" in arbitration, who may be an employee of the party whom he represents, or an independent architect, surveyor or civil engineer.

This practice has been encouraged and promoted by bodies such as the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and, through recently revised rules of procedure, the Institution of Civil Engineers, in each case with the active assistance and backing of senior members of the Bar and of the judiciary.

Curiously, the least common form of representation in arbitration is by a retained solicitor. There are, no doubt, good reasons for this, but the opportunity to carry out the work is there. The same point can be made in respect of interlocutory work in official referees' business, where most of the construction disputes which are not referred to arbitration are tried. Solicitors have a right of audience summons, yet those disputes which are regarded as lengthy or complex are usually referred to counsel.

It might be added that this free, or freer, market in construction disputes has been accompanied by generally good and close relations between barristers and solicitors.

The evidence therefore suggests to my mind that the Bar has little to fear from more open competition. Yours faithfully, JOHN UFF, 10 Essex Street, Outer Temple, WC2, November 12.

Black economy

From Mr John Constable

Sir, Surely the argument against Mr Munby's apology (November 5) for tax evaders is even stronger than Mr Jamieson (November 11) suggests. The profits of bank robbers, blackmailers and kidnappers all eventually join the circulation of taxed money, but who would claim that this diminishes, much less excuses, their offences?

Your obedient servant, J. CONSTABLE, 14 Church Street, Pershore, Worcestershire.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 18 1815

In 1795 the East India Company captured Ceylon from the Dutch; seven years later the island became a crown colony although the British did not occupy the whole of it, the interior being ruled by the king of Kandy. A chief, Ehelypola, threatened by the king sought the protection of the governor, Sir Robert Brownrigg (1768-1833), on an act to which the king replied by murdering 10 British subjects. The governor marched upon Kandy, and captured the king whose domain was annexed in March, 1815.

CEYLON.

In addition to the document in our last page, from the Headquarters in Kandy, a few further particulars will perhaps be acceptable to our readers.

CANDY, March 10. "Early in the afternoon of yesterday preparations were made for holding the conference of the contracting parties, in the great hall of audience in the palace, but the governor declined using the adjoining room, where the King usually sat on occasions of ceremony, and decided to be placed within the hall, at the upper end, with his back to the door of that room, which was divided off by a screen."

"Ehelypola, late Adigar, who had declined official employment, preferring to remain in retirement, and soliciting only the title of the Friend of the British Government, entered first and alone. He was received with particular marks of favour and kindness by his Excellency, and seated in a chair in his right hand."

"Molligoda, acting on the occasion as first Adigar, then came forward, leading in the Desavaya of the provinces and other principal Chiefs, about twenty in number. The Governor rose up to receive them, and (with Ehelypola) continued standing throughout the conference."

"A scene no less novel than interesting was then presented in the state and costume of the Candian Court, with the English Governor presiding, and the hall lined on both sides with British officers."

"The conference began with complimentary inquiries on the part of the Chiefs, which were graciously answered by the Governor. The mutual interest made. His Excellency then thanked the Desavaya for the attention shown to the troops, in the various routes through the country towards the capital, which gave occasion to the Chiefs to observe, that they considered them as protectors of the King's rights, and his Excellency and the army, they had been rescued from tyranny and oppression."

"The Governor observed, he was gratified in having been the means of their deliverance. He assured them of full protection in their persons, their property, and their rights, and added, that while he had the honour of holding the administration in the island, it would be his study to make them experience the blessings of his Majesty's benign Government."

"The Treaty was then read in English, by Mr. Sutherland, Deputy Secretary of Government, and afterwards in Cingalese, by the Modeller of his Excellency's gate, Abraham De Sarsel. This important document was listened to with profound and respectful attention by the Chiefs; and it was pleasing to observe in their looks, a marked expression of cordial assent, which was immediately declared with great earnestness."

"His Excellency's part of the conference was communicated to Mr. D'Oyly, and by him to Molligoda Adigar, who delivered it aloud to the audience. A Chief of venerable and commanding aspect was the organ of the assembly, whose person and countenance were equally striking. His figure, the tallest present, was erect and portly; a high and prominent forehead, a full eye, and a strong expression of natural vivacity, tempered with the gravity of advanced age, marked by a long, full, and graceful white beard; and the whole combined with his rich state dress, formed a subject for a portrait 'truly worthy of an exalted hand.' His name was Milawa, Desavaya of Godelapa; he was a great favourite of the King, and remained with him till a late period of his life. He collected the sentiments of the assembly, generally in silence, but with occasional explanation, and delivered them to the Adigar, with the concurrence of the rest."

"Ehelypola, though not ostensibly engaged in the conference, took a marked interest in every part of it - his carriage was distinguished by a courtly address, politeness, and ease, and he was evidently regarded by the assembled Chiefs with a high degree of deference and respect."

"After the Treaty was read in Cingalese, the Adigar Molligoda, and the other Chiefs, proceeded to the great door of the hall, where the Mohottalas, Cornas, Vidans, and other subordinate headmen from the different provinces were attending with a great concourse of the inhabitants, and the headmen being called on by the Adigar to range themselves in order, according to their respective districts, the Treaty was again read by the Modeller in Cingalese - at the conclusion of which the British flag was hoisted for the first time, and a royal salute from the cannonades, the city announced his Majesty George the Third, Sovereign of the whole island of Ceylon."

"Dated Candy, March 3, 1815."

Service industry

From Lieutenant S. C. Jermy, RN.

Sir, Having steamed from mic Channel I rendezvoused this morning with HMS Peterel and HMS Sandpiper. Our manoeuvres culminated in a newspaper transfer. Alas the bag containing *The Times* fell into the sea during the evolution.

All was not lost. A "man overboard" recovery was initiated and after ten minutes searching, the bag was sighted (fortunately still floating). My sea-bat promptly recovered it. With infinite care I prised apart the sodden pages, hanging them to dry in my cabin.

Two hours later I read of Mr Gerald Priestland's suggestions (November 12) concerning advertising and the fighting services. Where to start? Perhaps "All because the Captain loves..."

Yours faithfully, STEPHEN JERMY, Commanding Officer, HMS Upton, BFFO Ships, November 12.

THE ARTS

Janet Suzman returns to the London stage: Irving Wardle reviews the play and Nicholas Shakespeare interviews the star

Masterpiece transcending any schematic intention

Vassa
Greenwich

"Gorky", said Alexander Blok, "is bigger than he wants to be", and to judge from this superb production of his last play he remained so to the end of his life.

There are two versions of Vassa. The first, dating from 1910, is one of Gorky's studies in peasant capitalism, featuring an iron-willed heroine ready to commit any crime to safeguard her children's future. 25 years later Gorky harked a revival of the play and supplied a "completely new text". In her programme note Helena Kaut-Howson lists exhaustive changes and additions in the 1935 version. But Gorky's main intention was clearly to bring the piece politically into line by elevating Vassa's family to the rank of wealthy class enemies, and supplying them with a revolutionary opponent, so as to transform a struggle over a private inheritance into an ideological combat.

The Greenwich production is a conflated adaptation of both texts, but, whatever liberties the director has taken, Vassa clearly emerges as a masterpiece transcending any schematic intention. The "new" obvious proof of this is the figure of the heroine herself, a character who totally defies moral judgement.

We first see her throwing herself into a last tango with her brutal husband, who is facing the prospect of hard labour in Siberia for corrupting minors. After a ferocious physical tussle she is left alone, and when news comes that he has been poisoned himself her only response is to

open a window. To protect her children she will do anything and, when her revolutionary daughter-in-law Rachel arrives to collect her son, Vassa refuses to hand him over. Too many of her own children have died. Rather than part with the boy she will hand Rachel over to the police.

Vassa is activated solely by her passion for property and family; but she pursues these selfish ends with an intelligence and a courage that eclipse the opposition.

You can see Gorky's line of thought all too clearly in the surrounding figures. Vassa's sycophantic secretary, stud chauffeur and wastrel brother, who has taught the children to drink. But not only does each of these possess far more human substance than the scheme requires; when they move in like vultures after her death it is to intensify the sense of what has been lost.

Janet Suzman's approach to the part is to display its full power and authority without the smallest demand for sympathy; she is not even maternal. At her first entrance to the deserted room she sinks slowly down by the door. The fact that she chooses this obscure corner immediately tells you that all the space belongs to her. When she makes her way across the room, pausing to sit on a child's chair, the silence is packed with meaning.

She shows many faces to the family, imperious, loving, ruthless, switching from one to another within a single line. Where she really levels is with Rachel, who accuses her of being an animal. The insult

bounces off: she is an animal, she says, but a real one, not a bunny rabbit. This is ideology undercut by the territorial imperative.

Except in the obstinately lifeless character of Rachel, the production combines sensual atmosphere with violent unpremeditated action. You can feel yourself into the drink-soaked limbs of the sleeping children and inside Miss Suzman's feverish head as she presses a cool revolver-butt to her cheek. The stage picture is beautifully composed and full of danger.

Among an exemplary cast look out for Gillian Martell as the beaming secretary, forever trying ingratiating tactics on her stately mistress, and Tony Rohr beating up the hours of darkness with a balalaika.

Suzman in Vassa

'I am choosy, but I can't give myself a single reason why I shouldn't be'

"Nobody, thank God, knows anything about it", says Janet Suzman, shaking her red, jagged head and stubbing out another cigarette. She is describing the new adaptation of Gorky's *Vassa* reviewed left by Irving Wardle. Off-stage she has the fidgety, shimmering beauty and the same repertoire of sudden movements as in her stage performance.

"The story is about..." Her hands convulse upwards, her fingers spread. "I think of *The Godfather*, the Mafia." Her hands slice sideways through the air. "Christina Onassis - that's the analogy! That's Vassa. She is a clever, ambitious matriarch who runs her business to make order out of chaos and keep chaos from the door."

"I could do anything", declares the tense and brooding Vassa at one point

in Tania Alexander's loose adaptation of the second version. The sentiment is echoed by Suzman herself. "I do feel capable of everything. Pretty much. Except Juliet." She laughs. "Though Edith Evans played Rosalind when she was 37." (Suzman is 45). The camera, she conceded, probably bars her from doing similar things on the screen.

"I like the camera. It's a magical Cyclops. But that exactitude - you can't escape a thing. People want close-ups and to believe the person they look at is the age they play." The ages she has played in *Nicholas and Alexandra*, *The Draughtsman's Contract* and, most recently, *Priest of Love* have established her as one of our more exciting, intelligent actresses - one who is also frustrated at the lack of decent female roles on stage.

"Who comes up with them? Racine.

Chekhov, Gorky. I've simply gone through the canon", she says, citing *Cleopatra*, her proudest part, *Lady Macbeth*, *Hedda Gabler*, *Helen of Troy*. As for modern roles: "There aren't many good plays around. Finish." A hand steals out for another cigarette. "I am choosy, but I can't give myself a single reason why I shouldn't be. You have to edit what you do, otherwise everything becomes amorphous."

The daughter of a cigar-importer and the niece of the South African Opposition MP Helen Suzman, she was brought up in that country before leaving for Britain aged 20. She still pays an annual visit to her parents and campaigns vigorously against apartheid (her actions have helped release two of Athol Fugard's leading actors). "I'm in the forefront of Death to Apartheid. I

don't know what the Russians felt like in 1917 but here am I watching the country I was born in turning slowly into a bloodbath. It is very hard. I don't recommend it."

Does she admit any hope? "Hope for what? Hope that the revolution, if it comes, comes tomorrow. Hope for some kind of interim compromise? The daughter-in-law in *Vassa* is also determined to overthrow the old order, but, whereas in South Africa they shoot people, in Russia they just exile them."

She gets up sharply and walks in a circle. "I once flew over Russia for five and a half hours. The plane didn't fly that high. There was nothing but snow beneath. It was like the Antarctic. When they mean exile, boy they mean exile. It's not like being posted to Catterick."

Jazz

Jimmy Smith et al
Dominion

Jimmy Smith's quintet, which has been travelling across Europe under the mystifying title of the "Philip Morris Superband", turned up in London on Saturday night to deliver a wonderfully evocative recreation of a kind of jazz that, while never popular among the critics, was meat and drink to the black American audience of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Smith is the man who brought the electronic organ into the jazz world, exploiting its traditions in gospel music and rhythm 'n' blues to create a simple, vivid, blues-drenched style that cut through the noise of crowded clubs and made people feel good. Luckily, he also had a taste for fine accompanists and soloists, which meant that his jazz was sometimes as superior as it was popular.

Kenny Burrell, the mellow guitarist, and Grady Tate, the fastidious drummer, were among his regular comrades in those days, and their reunion in the present group was a joy to hear. Jon Faddis, the trumpeter noted for his prowess in the upper register, and Frank Foster, whose trenchant tenor saxophone was a familiar feature of the Count Basie Orchestra in the Fifties, made a crisp and satisfyingly substantial front line, Faddis demonstrating at every opportunity that his early worship of Dizzy Gillespie has now matured into a crowd-pleasing style.

They gave us attractive versions of "Night in Tunisia", "Shiny Stockings" and a couple of other standards, but the meat was contained in four 12-bar blues set-pieces, at various speeds between medium and medium-fast. Using all the familiar devices, Smith himself preached with particular fire in "The Sermon". Burrell was as ever the epitome of discreet soulfulness, and Tate's righteous backbeat on the encore set the audience rocking.

One can only assume that "Philip Morris" acted as a sort of non-playing captain, since his presence was apparent neither in Smith's band nor in the quartet led by Milt Jackson which opened the concert with a warm set notable for the leader's swirling vibraphone in Django Reinhardt's "Nuages". Monty Alexander's resourceful piano in his own multi-tuned "Renewal" and the purring swing of Ed Thigpen's drums throughout.

They were joined briefly by Ernestine Anderson, whose big, confident contralto was at its most impressive on a surprisingly delicate version of Miles Davis's "All Blues".

Richard Williams

Television

Carry on romping

It is odd, how impotent cheap success can become. Noel Coward, for example, has not won a well - at least if the present series of his stories, *Star Quality* (BBC1), is to be taken as representative.

The second of them, *After Capper's Birthday*, had the redoubtable Patricia Hayes in its title role, she played a widowed "daily help", whose birthday becomes an opportunity for several "slices of life" to be handed to her. It was a lovable cockney romp of a sufficiently old-fashioned kind, one could almost hear the saloon-bar piano in the background.

Even despite Jack Rosenthal's script, it seemed very flat. Coward's conception of character was so shallow, never veering far from caricature, and his command of English so threadbare that nothing was really conveyed except his own rather tired version of West End theatrics. There were times when he strained towards epigram, but the general tone was one of farce only faintly enlivened by melodrama.

The Writing on the Wall (Channel 4) is another version of the miracles of television has been its ability to accelerate our sense of time so that events of the last decade can be seen as "the past". Everything about the medium conspires to suggest this: the slight changes in clothes or social manner, and the generally imperceptible alterations in physical appearance, are fully exposed upon the small screen. So it is, for example, that the images of Edward Heath or Len Murray now look like images of a distant world.

Of course it is not all that distant, and as a result programmes of this kind offer perhaps the single most important contribution to our understanding of contemporary events - if only by suggesting, as was the case in last night's episode about the 1974 miners' strike, what muddle and confusion prevail on all levels of government.

Peter Ackroyd



Gradually revealing the madness behind apparent control: Beppie Blankert in *I, Ecstera*

L'Esquisse/ Dansproduktie Almeida

On the strength of their programme at the Almeida on Saturday, Joëlle Bouvier and Régis Obadia, from France, seem concerned with the theatre of masochism. I never saw dancers subject their own flesh to so much kicking, pounding and falling as they did in *Clay Wedding*. Only a fierce physical attraction (which they showed with non-sexual but equally vivid imagery) could explain how the couple they represented would stay together in spite of such cold hatred. A touching of fingertips and a series of jumps by her from low down on his shoulders punctuated the ritual of self-torture.

I thought it weakened the effect to precede this with

Dance

another work, in similarly grim but unmotivated and hence less focused mood, for which they were joined by another member of their group, L'Esquisse, to music by Dominique Roux which sounded as though even the instruments or synthesizer were in pain.

Another view of an unhappy marriage was given on Friday by the Dutch group Dansproduktie in *I, Ecstera*, based on Susan Sontag's story *Baby*. Tom Luterink's choreography had Beppie Blankert moving, sometimes naturally, sometimes with heightened symbolism and patterns, while she spoke some of the text (other parts were recorded by a male voice) and gradually revealed the madness behind apparent control.

Blankert was the choreographer of *En Suite*, which showed a stern-looking Bianca van Dillen and the elfin Annemarie Blom proceeding from self-

contained solos to a heavily involved middle section, in which Harry de Wit's accompanying tape, having begun with party sounds, moved to repeated phrases of singing.

Van Dillen in turn was choreographer of *G/f*, a solo for Angela Linsen, another member of this interesting dance collective (their members also include Pauline Dandela, seen in London last year). It is set to George Antheil's *Sonata II*, dedicated to Ezra Pound, and just as the music brings together scraps of many styles, so the choreography ranges from Bauhaus to ballet with innumerable instant changes that demand, and get, amazing control from the dancer.

Marjies Benoist, piano, and Rudolf Noturt, violin, served this fascinating piece joyously.

John Percival

Concert

and coda and punctuated by percussion interludes of driving rhythmic energy.

Grame Jenkins unfolded this grand trajectory very purposefully, although I felt the sombre string writing in the Adagio could have been allowed to breathe a little more. He also secured some good playing, pungent accents from the brass in the Allegro, for instance - and the huge monolith of orchestral sonority in the coda was carefully and impressively built up. The big percussion interlude between the Allegro and Scherzo is none too easy to

play, demanding relentless rhythmic accuracy, but it came off pretty well here.

Two rather less formidable works occupied the first half. The moderately extended tonality of Mathews's symphony seemed quite extreme compared to the unashamedly Britten-and-early-Tippett idiom of Nicholas Maw's *Spring Music*; Maw once was considered (rightly) to be one of the best exponents of Schoenbergian chromaticism in the business. Still, the life-affirming energy and warmth of his recent style rings true, and the sophisticated

craftsmanship continues to impress. The orchestra responded strongly to the former qualities, if falling slightly short of the last ounce of finesse required by the latter.

A similar degree of expertise, both in composition and performance, was in evidence in the reduced scoring of Dominic Muldowney's Saxophone Concerto, whose bizarrely disorientated range of styles is threaded together by a virtuoso solo part which John Harle rippled off with his usual breathtaking skill.

Malcolm Hayes

Opera

What holds the three one-act operas together is their common trick of sending themselves up musically, and the presence of Terence Emery's single adaptable set, an ash-marbled triptych of elegant classical arched panels, surmounted by a handsome gallery of smaller arches.

L'Heure, an homologue's delight with its rows of ticking faces and grandfather-clock hide-aways, dailies mercilessly with time and rhythm; *Mawa*, whose panels reveal samovar and birch trees, revels in swaggering rhythmic irony and bathos;

Schicchi, rumbustiously Puccinian, flings its loured casedments on to the Arno, beyond the pro-dieu and the whiff of death-bed incense.

It all provides a marvellous gallery of varying and considerably challenging styles and idioms for the young singers. Hardly do they get going in than the curtain falls, and, if there are no obvious potential megastars for the spotting this year, one or two singers are more than equal.

Sarah Pring, as Ravel's Concepcion, already has a

fluent, stylish command of Gallic line and language; Juliet Booth's Parasha is well-integrated and expansive; Robert Poulton, above all, is a Gianni Schicchi of great vocal and physical panache.

Although the Ravel needs tightening a little, it is very much the ensemble work which fires Ian Watts-Smith's productions and the orchestral playing, particularly fine this year under the baton of Stephen Barlow.

Hilary Finch

ONCOS/Jenkins Goldsmiths' College

David Matthews's impressive Second Symphony has had very few performances since its premiere in 1982 under Simon Rattle: it is hard to see why. The occasional lapse into sub-Shostakovich material does not unduly detract from its strong construction, which integrates substantial adagio, allegro and scherzo sections into a single 35-minute movement of finely controlled direction and power, framed by a slow introduction

Triple bill Guildhall School

Disdaining the obvious, the Guildhall School of Music and Drama have sliced Puccini's *Gianni Schicchi* out of his ready-made trilogy and given it new companions: Ravel's *L'Heure espagnole* and Stravinsky's *Mawa*. The resulting triple bill not only mops up a healthy number of students on the opera course, but makes for a polished and highly entertaining evening of theatre.



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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The election clock has started to tick

All prudent prime ministers watch the economic calendar with care once the second half of a parliament is under way, while hoping the political world will not start to speculate until rather later. Last week's Autumn Statement, combined with Mrs Thatcher's attempt to "market her policies" (as she put it on *Weekend World* yesterday), has launched the game of spot-the-date rather early.

It is easy to see why Mr Nigel Lawson's combination of budgetary juggling and cheerful forecasting should have started speculation about the timing of the next election. Next year inflation will fall, giving a real boost to the purchasing power of those in work. The resulting source of consumer spending will boost economic growth. The yield from nearly £5 billion of public asset sales will be sprinkled around popular public spending projects or returned directly to the public in tax cuts. So the Opposition has complained that Mr Lawson is engineering a conventional pre-election boom, while his own backbenchers have greeted the same prospect with sighs of relief.

It is too early for such talk. Much too early. This parliament could still run for another 2½ years. When Mrs Thatcher could similarly foresee a dip in the inflation figures during the last parliament, at the end of 1982, she had only 18 months still in hand. A summer election in 1983 looked prudent; a summer election in 1986 would look expedient.

Economically, therefore, the Chancellor must realize he still needs to play it long. This does not mean husbanding his tax cuts for 1988; last-minute election bribes are out of fashion, if only because history suggests it takes some time for increases in take-home income to be cashed into political goodwill. It does mean he will need to pace his tax cuts through into 1987, while sustaining growth and prevent a rebound in inflation.

In theory, tax-cutting should be the easiest part of the Chancellor's job. His plans originally allowed for £3.5 billion of real tax cuts in both 1986 and 1987, with still more to come the following year. These, however, depend on greater success in containing public spending. It will be difficult to patch over another slippage with yet another hike in asset sales.

The Government is doubly dependent on growth continuing through 1987. Mr Lawson is not following the normal election cycle, with a mid-term recession followed by 18 months of recovery before going to the polls. With unemployment already so high, he has had to aim for continuing growth. It will avail him little if growth in 1986 peters out in 1987. This would dissipate his scope for tax cuts, because the Chancellor needs a strong flow of normal revenue to make up for a shortfall from the North Sea. It could also start unemployment rising again before the election, which would dissipate all the political benefit the Chancellor may hope to reap from a modest fall in the registered totals next year.

Independent forecasters are not encouraging. Most suggest growth may slow and inflation rebound (since the recent decline reflects the weakness of commodity prices, which cannot go on falling for ever). However, the Chancellor is becoming inured to persistent forecasts of gloom the year after next, which the Treasury has equally persistently confounded. Restraining unemployment becomes a little easier each year, because of the cumulative effect of the fall in the number of school-leavers. What these forecasts do tell us, however, is that the Chancellor will have to continue the deliberately, if surreptitiously, expansionary course he has set for policy. This raises the most delicate question of timing of all.

The Chancellor has to carry the financial markets with him for another

two years, because almost anything he is forced to do to reassure them will cost him his pre-election tax cuts and damp down growth. Either he would be obliged to cut his public borrowing target, or he would have to hold up interest rates, raising the cost of government debt service and therefore equally absorbing the revenue available for lowering tax rates. The teaser for the Government is how least painfully to demonstrate to the City that, to use the Prime Minister's words, the "same old prudent Maggie" is still in charge.

The clearest feature of present economic policy is that it is interest rates, rather than tight budgetary policy, that are intended to do the job. That job is to defend sterling. But industry cavils about both the end (an exchange rate said to be uncompetitive) and means (high borrowing costs). The Government's clear aim, therefore, is to try to keep the exchange rate just sufficiently high to bring inflation down to 3 per cent before the next election (the Prime Minister's target), at the lowest possible interest rates.

It is here that the choice of full membership of the European Monetary System becomes so delicately balanced, politically. Last spring, the EMS bandwagon became crowded by all those who saw that the struggle to half sterling's free fall had become more expensive, in terms of higher interest rates, than it probably would have been to hold the pound of a fixed course within the EMS. Now it is becoming even more crowded by those who reckon it will be very much more expensive (again in terms of interest rates) to demonstrate that Britain still has some kind of financial discipline of its own than to accept the Germanic discipline of EMS membership.

For the Chancellor will have great difficulty, in the next Budget, in presenting a convincing domestic monetary strategy. Although he has been promoting well-behaved narrow money as a target, he will have to present targets for broad money too. He is not prepared to risk ridicule by bopping off sterling M3 on to a new broad money aggregate. But the Bank of England does not believe that sterling M3 will have settled down sufficiently to be forecast reliably by next spring. It is at this point that the Chancellor may arouse the kind of suspicions in the financial markets that require expensive rebuttal.

It is significant that among the latest converts to membership are those who see it as a hair shirt for the Chancellor in a period of electoral temptation. Politicians, of course, get less keen on hair shirts as elections approach. A fixed exchange rate against the undervalued mark would lock us on to a currency whose inflation rate is significantly below 3 per cent. It is, if you like, more disinflationary than Mrs Thatcher now appears to want: another reason that the time for entry remains, in her view, unripe. Something of this fear infects the Treasury committee of MPs, whose report on the EMS is due tomorrow.

But what the Government most fears is that membership of the EMS would tie its hands in the few weeks just before the general election. Up until then, a slide in the pound will mean high interest rates, in or out of the EMS; during the election campaign a decline in sterling would be politically less damaging - because it would not have time to affect inflation - than measures we would be obliged by EMS membership to take in order to arrest its fall. Yet again, however, it is much too early to be focusing on the election. We may have more than two years still to go, in which a firm financial framework of some kind will clearly be needed.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Hopes high for Young mission to China

By Our Business Correspondent

Lord Young of Grafton, the Secretary of State for Employment, is to head a delegation of leading figures from the telecommunications and electronics industry on a trade mission to China next month.

Hopes are high that the trip will lead to several breakthroughs and orders for British industry after the Government's decision last week to subsidize loans of up to £100 million to China to match "soft" loan

competition from other European countries and Japan. The delegation will include Sir Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable and Wireless, who returned from Lord Young's last mission to China in March with a series of agreements for helping to modernize telecommunications in China.

Also in the delegation will be Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, Mr Richard Reynolds, managing director of GEC

Telecommunications, Mr Kenneth Bacon, managing director of STC Telecommunications, Mr Lester George, a director of Ferranti, and Mr Geoffrey Lomer, technical director of Racal Electronics.

Areas of discussion will include the possible sale to China of System X, the British digital telephone exchange, which is still looking for its first significant export order.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week
FT Ind Ord 1065.1 (+3.6)
FT All Share 582.04 (+5.94)
FT Govt Securities 83.02 (-0.27)
FT-SE 100 1403.9 (+13.8)
Barrington 24.645
Datastream USM 108.72 (+1.52)
New York
Dow Jones 1,435.09 (+30.73)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 12637.44 (-213.61)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1736.07 (+13.69)
Amsterdam
Amst 100 233.5 (+2.8)
Sydney: AO 1003.3 (-9.27)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1694.0 (-61)
Bremen
General 918.91 (+92.85)
Paris: CAC 232.8 (+5.1)
Zurich
SKA General 449.10 (-5.9)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week
London
£: \$1.4222 (+0.0047)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Associated British Engineering, Infrared Associates, Ivory & Sims, Metal Box, Sungei Besi Mines Malaysia, Valex.
Finals: Australia & New Zealand, Barclays Corporation, Bush Radio, Centric, Diploma, Pineapple Dance Studios, Swindon Private Hospital, United Spring & Steel Group.
TOMORROW - Interim: British Tar Products, Cable and Wireless, CML Microsystems, Courtauld, Hanover

Investments, HAT Group, G. E. Heath, LRC International, Scott Greenham Group, Skitchley, Young & Co's Brewery, NMC Investments, Readout International.
Finals: Cosalt, North American Trust, Union Steel Corporation of South Africa.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Bulmer & Lumb, Distillers, Jersey General Investment Trust, MK Electric Group, Ocean Wilson, Whitbread & Co, Witan Investment Company.
Finals: H. J. Baldin, General Stockholders Investment Trust, Stockholders Investment Trust.

THURSDAY - Interim: Alva Investment Trust, ASEA (quarterly), Boots Company, British Petroleum (third quarter), N. Brown Investments, B. Elliott, EMAP, Edel Group, Hunter Saphir, Murray Technology Investments, Powell Duffryn, Triocentral (third quarter), Walker & Staff Holdings, Woodwood.

FRIDAY - Interim: G. T. Global Recovery Investment Trust.
Finals: Associated Heat Services, Epicure Holdings, MMT Computing.

Mercury and Reliance agree uneasy truce

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

An uneasy truce was agreed last night between Mercury Securities, the financial services group which owns S. G. Warburg, the leading City merchant bank, and its new American shareholder, Mr Saul Steinberg's Reliance Group.

Mr David Scholey, Mercury's chairman, said after an unscheduled Sunday meeting of his main board that he hoped to meet Mr Steinberg this week to persuade him to reduce his shareholding to less than 10 per cent.

Mr Steinberg had infuriated Mercury by announcing late on Friday evening that he had raised his newly acquired stake from 9.9 per cent to 10.7 per cent and that, subject to availability and price, he

planned to increase it to 15 per cent.

There followed a sharp exchange of letters in which Mr Steinberg undertook not to buy any more shares without Mercury's agreement or to acquire any more than 20 per cent of the group's share capital.

Mr Steinberg also told Mercury on Friday that Reliance had bought 100,000 shares in Akroyd & Smithers, the stock jobbing firm that S. G. Warburg is planning to merge with.

Mr Scholey said last night he did not regard this as acceptable but that, after a telephone conversation a colleague had had with Mr Steinberg on Saturday, he was hopeful of reaching an agreement.

The Bank of England is

monitoring the situation closely

Mercury said it had told Mr Steinberg that it could only regard Reliance's actions as "unacceptable and, indeed, inconsistent with Reliance's stated aims".

Mercury also believed it to be in the best interests of its business, its future development, and its shareholders, that no shareholder should own as much as 10 per cent of the equity.

Mr Steinberg told Mercury that his group regarded its holding purely as an investment and had no intention of exercising any influence or control over Mercury or of acquiring more than 20 per cent of its capital.

Saatchi buys two agencies

By William Kay, City Editor

Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency, will announce the acquisition of Grandfield Rork Collins and Kingsway Public Relations over the next few days.

The acquisitions, expected to cost £12 million, form part of the company's plan to set up a global communications network.

Saatchi is paying about £10 million for Grandfield, which is led by Mr Nigel Grandfield. Directors of Grandfield's public relations arm have been negotiating for some time to buy out the business from the main advertising agency. The Saatchi takeover is expected to hasten a deal.

Grandfield's accounts, which include Tesco and News International, will bring the total billings of the Saatchi group to more than £300 million, making it more than twice as large in Britain as its biggest rival, J. Walter Thompson.

Negotiations to buy Kingsway Public Relations, the London PR firm headed and controlled by Miss Anne Dickinson, have been going on since September and the £2 million deal is expected to be completed tomorrow.

Saatchi has tried to merge with several other London PR firms in the past, and one or other of these projects may be

revived once the initial move has been made.

Saatchi is now firmly committed to the concept of networking - selling the whole range of services to each customer.

Apart from straightforward advertising, the group now offers sales promotion, marketing, corporate identity, employee motivation, market research, management consultancy, head-hunting and much else.

A recent study has shown that the group's US operation has generated business from more than 60 clients in this way in the past six months. Now the plan is to make the most of the concept in this country.

£10m deals for Wembley

Mr Brian Wolfson, chairman of Anglo-Nordic, and the Mounthigh property group, headed by Mr Tony Clegg, have

bought control of Wembley Stadium through a complex series of deals costing about £10 million, writes Graham Sargant. The deals were completed on Saturday morning - just in time to forestall a threatened court move today to put into receivership London Leisure and Arts Complex (LLAC) which indirectly controls Arena, the company that owns the stadium complex.

The Wolfson-Mounthigh partnership holds the majority shareholding in a consortium company including C. H. Bailey, Throgmorton Investment Trust, London & Continental Advertising, Meridian

Holding (the private leisure centre group) and an unnamed pension fund.

The consortium bought 85 per cent of LLAC from the receivers of the Gomba Group and the remaining 15 per cent from other individuals. LLAC owns 66 per cent of Arena Holdings, which owns 51 per cent of the controlling shares in Arena.

Mr Wolfson's consortium has also bought a medium-term option on the remaining 49 per cent of Arena, which is held by BET, the industrial conglomerate.

Mr Wolfson said yesterday that he planned to make the existing Wembley complex, which covers 66 acres, more exciting and profitable.

Banks angry at S Africa delay

The postponement of a meeting of creditor banks concerning South Africa's moratorium on debt interest repayments has angered City bankers, writes Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent.

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the former head of the Bank for International Settlements and the man mediating between South Africa and its bank creditors, said on Friday that the meeting had been put off until the new year.

By then the four-month moratorium imposed by South Africa in September on interest payments on \$12 billion (£8.5 billion) will almost be up. The delay "will only increase the uncertainty of the situation", one banker said.

Edward Townsend talks to the CBI president

Industry's voice of self-help

"Business is now recognizing that four fifths of the things it wants done it can do for itself. It is saying that all we can expect Government to do is clear the path", says Sir James Clemenson, president of the Confederation of British Industry. He believes this marks the start of one of the most biggest shifts in industry and business thinking for years.

He says: "The current attitude is very different from that of three years ago when people in business were still saying we want the Government to do this, get rid of that, to

their proposers will not stand for that.

"It is not in industry's nature to keep on harping back to the Government's successes of five years ago. But we are not moaning Minnie; the CBI has consistently blown the trumpet of the successes of industry.

The backbone of the CBI's attempt at creating the forward-looking and fundamental shift in attitudes is its business manifesto called *Change to Succeed*. Now in its second draft, after lengthy consultation with members, it will come under scrutiny at the conference and then be formed into a definitive statement next year.

The idea is to present the political parties with a rounded industrial view well before the next general election. Much of it is music to this government's ears: it speaks of lessening state interference, fostering a sense of enterprise and excellence, industry doing more to cut unemployment.

But the underlying message contains a deep concern about permanent high levels of unemployment. The CBI has forged much closer links with the Government in the last two years and has shown itself to be a leading influence in the youth employment schemes, but it now wants changing attitudes across the spectrum - trade unions, managers, politicians.

"We are not corporatist", says Sir James, and following the sale of huge chunks of nationalized industries, their influence on the CBI has waned. But he adds: "Even the most independent of people need somewhere where they can make their voice heard loud enough, although I do not believe in shouting at politicians from the rooftops."

One of the CBI's other problems at this year's conference will be to convince the nation of its sincerity in calling for severe pay restraints at a time when profits have soared and executives are voting themselves big salary rises.

The sum of all this is that at Harrogate today Sir James may face a split in the ranks - going television but had for business cohesion. He may, on this occasion, have to shout his view that "we should try to encourage the country as a whole to develop common objectives on what we need to do to earn our living."



Sir James Clemenson at Harrogate yesterday

cllobber the unions or whatever. There has been a renaissance in business; it is thinking for itself and the CBI has played quite a big part in this change of attitude.

"People also tend to forget what the Government has already done; they have got rid of an enormous number of controls. The second positive thing they have done is to get inflation down and left it to us to capitalize on that."

Sir James, the former Abraham paratrooper, may find himself fighting a rear-guard action at Harrogate. While the CBI now represent a broad cross section of business and commerce including the service sector, it remains firmly rooted in manufacturing, the sector where jobs are continuing to be lost at the rate of 3,000 a month.

Many of the resolutions submitted for the conference reflect this concern: they call not for self-help so much as direct ministerial action to cut unemployment and better training programmes and increases spending on the social and industrial infrastructure. None has been selected for debate at this stage, but it is certain that

US NOTEBOOK

Fed freeze on M1 lifts bonds

The Federal Reserve Board has maintained a freeze on the growth of money M1 since the beginning of September. This was shown in the money figures for the latest week, published last Thursday.

For a time this was encouraging for the financial market. Prices of bond futures contracts were bid up to the point where the effective yield on the United States long government bond was little more than the 10 per cent. This was a remarkable decline from the position at the beginning of the year.

In January, the effective yield on a December Treasury bond futures contract was about 12 per cent. Then, there had been a large reduction. In the effective rate of interest during the year.

Despite the failure of money M1 to grow over the past 10 weeks, the nervousness of the financial markets has not been allayed. And when on Thursday the Government announced a long-awaited \$60 billion (£42 billion) debt issue to finance the operations of the US government, the bond markets took it on the chin.

The yield on the Treasury long-term bell-wether bond rose sharply after its price fell by a full point on Thursday. Similarly, bond futures were hard hit. This reaction in the bond market has been over-

After all, during the long period during which Congress has been working to achieve an agreement on a rise in the debt ceiling, pension funds and other institutions have been continuing to accumulate cash.

As a result these institutions, which are normally big purchasers of government issues, have large amounts of cash available to buy the new issues the Treasury will be offering soon.

The Fed's freeze on money M1 growth has also contributed to a lightness and buoyancy in the bond market.

However, the confusion caused by the debt ceiling problem will soon pass and bond yields will resume. The long decline they have experienced this year. However, in short-term interest rates the Fed is maintaining the 8 per cent federal funds rate target in the face of all circumstances, a policy that is hard to understand.

Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, is apparently deeply concerned about the US balance of payments and about its continuing slide into a net debtor status.

Maxwell Newton

Plessey half year: £70 million pre-tax profits

- Turnover increased by 6.1%
- UK operating profit up by 6.2% to £54.9 million
- Strength of sterling causes £4.4 million decline in overseas earnings
- Turnover per employee increased from £32,938 to £37,228.

1985-86 half year results

An extract from The Plessey Company's unaudited consolidated accounts.

	26 weeks ended 27 Sept. 1985	26 weeks ended 28 Sept. 1984	52 weeks ended 29 March 1985
Turnover	656.7	619.2	1,415.7
Operating profit	65.7	68.2	143.3
Profit before taxation	70.2	80.7	163.6
Earnings per share	5.45p	6.63p	12.7p

The Plessey Company plc
Vicarage Lane, Ilford, Essex IG1 4AQ.



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صكنا من الأصل

FOOTBALL: LEAGUE LEADERS FALTER WHILE THE CHAMPIONS EARN THEMSELVES A PAT ON THE BACK

Wasted chances at Old Trafford show weaknesses for Mexico

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United.....0
Tottenham Hotspur.....0

Two points were made after the goalless draw at Wembley last week. One was collected by Northern Ireland which lifted them above Romania and into the World Cup finals. The other was offered by Bobby Robson, who admitted that there remains a striking deficiency in England's realistic hopes for Mexico next summer.

Any Romanians who still doubt the authenticity of the result in the international should have been at Old Trafford on Saturday. They would have been reassured. Although the defensive solidity and the creative imagination of Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur belonged in the highest class, the quality of their finishing could scarcely have been lower.

England's internationals were not alone to blame. No matter which part of the United Kingdom the potential scorer represents, the outcome was always the same. In a match that was stretched wide by wingers, the result could equally have been an echo from the past. Perhaps so, instead, the two goalkeepers made only one genuine save between them.

Barnes, considered by Robson as his third choice winger, and Waddle, particularly, were the epitome of profligacy. Strachan, of Scotland, Whitehead, of Northern Ireland, Stapleton and Galvin, of the Republic of Ireland, and even the usually dependable Hughes, of Wales, all added their names to the extensive list of guilty parties.

Tottenham were not so concerned about failing to score themselves. It was not that they did not try. "Nobody could accuse us of coming here and not attacking," Peter Shreeve, their manager, said. "We had two of our forwards against one of their defenders on a number of occasions, but we never got the equation right."

He was heartened by the improvement in his own rear guard and especially by the performance of Mabbutt at centre half. The Albion position he has filled for Tottenham. Mabbutt believed that he does

not "have to deal with Hughes every week," restricted him to one strike, a volley from Whitehead's chip that left an imprint on the bar.

Shreeve conceded that "Waddle might have had a hat-trick." Huddle, whose contribution was always delightful and increasingly influential, provided all three openings and Waddle's first miss before the interval was embarrassingly feeble. The England winger later admitted as much, but he feels that "this could be the turning point in our season."

Could it also be for United? Fourteen years ago when the reward for a win was only two points, their lead at this stage would have been substantial. Cracks that then started to appear in their challenge continued to widen, and they finished even outside the door to Europe in eighth place.

Until nine days ago they were apparently running away with the championship. Liverpool have since cut the gap in half but they thought that United are about to sink into a similar if not as dramatic a decline was instantly and emphatically dismissed by Shreeve.

Strachan, returning for his first full game since dislocating a shoulder six weeks ago, was "marvellous" until he fired in the closing half hour. So dominant a figure was he in the opening half that Ron Atkinson, United's manager, was considering throwing on "another ball for the rest of the players."

Strachan, who may not even start in midfield for Scotland in the first leg of their World Cup play-off against Australia on Wednesday night, was the focus around which United revolved.

Yet, like their opponent on the break, United's end product was always limited. The Romanians, should they be permitted to see a fixture that was witnessed by United's biggest crowd of the season, might say that Tottenham were as fortunate as Northern Ireland that Bryan Robson was not there to provide the necessary finish.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey, J. Giddens, A. Abiston, N. Whetton, P. McGovern, K. Morris, G. Strachan, J. O'Shea, G. Houghton, G. Roberts, G. Mabbutt, G. Coleman, P. M. Falcó, A. Galvin, G. Huddle, G. Waddle. Tottenham: M. Pook (Kewell).

The London pride that came after the fall

By David Powell

London pride was restored on Saturday after the suffering of the week before. Not only did Tottenham halt their slide to Old Trafford and West Ham into the top four, but Arsenal responded to their 6-1 defeat at Everton by beating Oxford. Of the clubs from the capital in the league, only Tottenham, Arsenal, Chelsea and Everton in the first division, Arsenal did not have to come from behind for their victory. The Arsenal manager, Don Howe, dropped Rie and Allison for the visit of Oxford United to Highbury and was rewarded with immediate improvement. Davis and Woodcock scored first-half goals in a 2-1 win.

Chelsea were one down in 70 seconds at Newcastle United and as John Hollins, their manager, admitted, they hardly deserved to be half through the second half, at level, through the accuracy of their passing improved after the interval, Chelsea went on to win 3-1 and moved up to third. Goals came from Steven Sedgwick and Dixon, the latter having scored 14 times for the season with only McAvennie's 16 ahead of him in the first division.

At Loftus Road goals remained in

short supply for visiting teams. McDonald and Fenwick, reunited after appearing on opposing sides at Wembley in midweek, were as steadfast as they had been for their country, with another of the best goals of the season in a 2-0 win over Leicester City.

However, McDonald's Northern Ireland captain, Molloy, cannot be certain when he will return to club football. Omitted from the Manchester City team on Saturday, Clancy, three points for the first time in 11 weeks by winning 2-0 at Nottingham Forest.

For more than an hour the bottom club, West Bromwich Albion, threatened to set a record of 100 per cent home record, and though Nicol equalized before the interval, it was not until 17 minutes into the second half that they took the lead through Crooks.

Sheffield Wednesday were unable to build on their result of seven days earlier when they became the first team this season to beat Manchester United in the league. Wednesday drew 1-1 with Aston Villa.

Hibs and Hearts warm to leadership chase

By Hugh Taylor

Edinburgh is again again with football fever. After years of depression, the supporters of Hearts and Hibernian are wreathed in smiles as they watch their clubs starting to mount a real challenge for the league championship.

Both continued their charge towards the top of the premier division table with splendid victories on Saturday. Hearts beat Rangers with a 3-0 victory, while Hibs convincingly beat St Mirren 3-1 at Paisley.

Such is the consistency of both, Hearts have won 11 of their 15 games in which they have been undefeated, and they pose a threat to the leaders, who have not been conceding recently.

Certainly Rangers' weaknesses were exposed by an exuberant Hearts, who were far superior in every department. They scored three goals in the second half, having won by a much greater margin, who only the previous week had believed themselves to be back in contention for the title.

A further mortification for Rangers came when Jardine, vet

another former Brox player was made man of the match, as he was celebrating his thousandth game in senior football.

Hibs played imaginatively and scored five goals through Gordon, Kane and Cowan to beat a struggling St Mirren, thus recording their first victory at Paisley in 12 matches.

Aberdeen stumbled again against a lion-hearted Motherwell, who held their position at the foot of the league, and were fortunate to drop only one point at Fir Park. Both goals in a 1-1 draw came from penalties, with Wright scoring for the home team and McDougall for the visitors.

Although Aberdeen were out of action, Motherwell took credit for holding the champions for the second time this season and fighting so vigorously.

Celtic showed more cohesion

RESULTS AND TABLES FROM THE WEEKEND

FA Cup

First round

1. Tottenham Hotspur 2-0 Oxford United

2. Manchester United 0-0 Tottenham Hotspur

3. Arsenal 2-1 Oxford United

4. Chelsea 2-1 Newcastle United

5. Everton 6-1 Arsenal

6. West Ham United 2-1 Tottenham Hotspur

7. Liverpool 2-0 Leicester City

8. Manchester City 2-0 Nottingham Forest

9. Sheffield Wednesday 1-1 Aston Villa

10. Derby County 2-0 Sheffield Wednesday

11. Ipswich Town 2-1 Norwich City

12. Reading 2-1 Luton Town

13. Millwall 2-1 Charlton Athletic

14. Barnet 2-1 Brentford

15. Bournemouth 2-1 Exeter City

16. Walsley 2-1 Notts County

17. Grimsby Town 2-1 Lincoln City

18. Southend United 2-1 Colchester United

19. Peterborough 2-1 Doncaster Rovers

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OVERSEAS HONOURS
English take
minor
honours at
Laurel

Scheme to save stamp duty on house purchase fails

Ingram v Inland Revenue Commissioners
Before Mr Justice Vinelott
Judgment delivered November 8

A stamp duty saving scheme on house purchases that was in common use before the enactment of the Finance Act 1984 failed to achieve its purpose. The principles to be applied in determining whether a transaction was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage were set out by the House of Lords in *Ramsay* (No. 2) [1991] 1 AC 314. The House of Lords in *Ramsay* (No. 2) [1991] 1 AC 314 held that a transaction which was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage.

The House of Lords in *Ramsay* (No. 2) [1991] 1 AC 314 held that a transaction which was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage. The House of Lords in *Ramsay* (No. 2) [1991] 1 AC 314 held that a transaction which was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage was a transaction in the nature of a sale or a transaction in the nature of a lease or mortgage.

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Disclosing defendant's record

Regina v Powell
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Stuart-Smith and Mr Justice Simon Brown
Judgment delivered November 8

Where a defendant deliberately attacked the conduct of a prosecution witness in an affidavit wholly untrue, so that there was a real issue about the conduct of an important witness which the jury would have to settle in order to reach their verdict, the jury was entitled to be told of the defendant's previous convictions. The fact that those convictions were for offences closely resembling the offences charged, rather than for offences of dishonesty, was a matter for the judge to take into consideration in exercising his discretion whether to allow cross-examination under section 1(1)(b) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1994, but did not oblige the judge to do so.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Theophilus Uriah Powell against his conviction on July 19, 1985 at Southwark Crown Court (Judge Payne, Rouse and a jury) of knowingly living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution, contrary to section 30 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant was the owner of premises consisting of a shop with residential accommodation above. In August 1983 police officers had kept observation on the

premises, and the Crown's case was based on their evidence. The defence was that that evidence was a total fabrication, and the appellant put his own character in issue to show that he had no need to tell anyone about prostitutes.

At the conclusion of his evidence in chief, the Crown applied for leave to cross-examine him on his previous convictions, since he had both put his own character in issue and attacked the police witnesses by alleging that they had lied on oath. His previous convictions were for allowing his premises to be used for the purposes of prostitution.

The judge ruled that, had the appellant been asked the questions in the cross-examination, he would have refused to answer. The judge's decision of the court following the decision of the court in *R v Wainwright* [1983] 3 All ER 1011 was that the appellant had not put his own character in issue, and that the judge was wrong in allowing the cross-examination.

Much of the difficulty in the present case sprang from two decisions of the Court of Appeal: *R v Wainwright* [1983] 3 All ER 1011 and *R v Wainwright* [1983] 3 All ER 1011. Both of these decisions were given by Lord Lane, who was then Lord Chief Justice.

any risk of the jury being misled into thinking that it goes not to credibility but to the probability of his having committed the offence with which he is charged.

In *Severy* the judge had allowed cross-examination as to previous offences which had been less than prejudicial to the defendant as that admitted in *Wainwright* and in *Brathwaite* on the basis that the jury, having heard the attack on the prosecution witness should not retire knowing nothing about the man who had made that attack. The court could not improve upon the analysis of their Lordships' opinions in *Severy* given by Lord Justice Ackner in *R v Burke* (unreported, June 21, 1985).

It was clear that in *Brathwaite* and possibly to a lesser extent in *Wainwright* the court had fallen into error, first, by interfering too lightly with the exercise of the judge's discretion, second, by overdoing the "it for it" principle enunciated in *Severy*, and further, by having suggested that care should be taken to conceal from the jury that the previous convictions of the prisoner were of a similar nature to the offence being charged.

Applying the principles in *Severy* to the present appeal, the court had no doubt that the judge had rightly exercised his discretion in permitting cross-examination. His only error had been to consider that the attack on the police might not of itself have justified the exercise of that discretion, and that error had been made in reliance on the decision in *Wainwright*.

Double intention in forgery

Regina v Tobierre
Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Eastham
Judgment delivered November 8

Upon a proper construction of section 3 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 the prosecution, to found a conviction of using a false instrument contrary to that section, had to prove a double intention: (1) the intention to induce someone to accept the instrument as genuine, and (2) an intention that the other person should act or omit to act to his own or someone else's prejudice.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for allowing on October 21 the appeal of Joseph Wayne Tobierre who was convicted by a majority in Maidstone Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder L. H. Davies and a jury) of seven specimens counts of using a false instrument, a voucher in a child allowance book, contrary to section 3 of the 1981 Act.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS said that it was the Crown's case that, between January 26, 1978 and August 3, 1983, when his wife and son, the appellant made claims for and received payments amounting to £4,345 by way of child allowance. Each week the appellant signed a voucher in his wife's name and presented it for payment in a post office. He did not report the absence from Great Britain of his wife and children.

The appellant's defence was that he genuinely believed that he was entitled to draw the money. In evidence, he said that he understood that the purpose of the scheme for child allowances was to maintain and support children, and that the money was made from an employer's wages and put into a fund from which the benefit was drawn at a post office. Further, he said that he had in fact sent the money, or some of it, to his wife, for which there was supporting evidence.

The appellant maintained that he had not read the instructions in the book, under which he should have reported any facts which could affect the right to payment, although his Lordships did not know how the appellant had failed to read the declaration that he had done so since it was printed immediately above the place where he signed his wife's name.

It became clear on the evidence that the appellant intended that the money should be used for the benefit of his wife and children, and that he intended that the money should be used for the benefit of his wife and children. The appellant intended that the money should be used for the benefit of his wife and children, and that he intended that the money should be used for the benefit of his wife and children.

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01-493 1232 for further details.

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Apply with cv to: The Director, Retail Information Bureau, Whitehall Road, Ascot, Berks SL5 7TG.

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Two Senior Directors of major West End property development company offer a superb opportunity to a young, competent shorthand secretary/PA with some audio experience, working in lively Mayfair offices. Main requirement is boundless enthusiasm and a pleasant personality. Salary £2,500 - £3,500 per week. Please telephone to arrange an interview.

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Human Resources
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01-493 1232 for further details.

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